The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874. NUMBER 133.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF The State Savings Institution OF CHICAGO,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$1,487,096.93
Time Loans on Collaterals	1,042,170.49
Call Loans on Collaterals	703,164.82
Overdrafts	1,394.16
Chicago City Certificates	150,000.00
South Park Bonds	179,000.00
County and School Bonds	8,600.00
Improved Real Estate	221,892.16
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	10,000.00
Cash and Exchange	659,326.12
	$4,463,244.68

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$3,938,128.98
Capital Stock	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	25,115.70
	$4,463,244.68

D. D. SPENCER, President.
C. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Prairie State Loan and Trust Comp'y,

At the Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts to Stockholders	$2,500.00
Other Loans and Discounts	418,419.03
Cash and Exchange	[illegible]
Gold and Silver Coin	2,091.00
Revenue Stamps	250.00
Cook County Bonds	60,000.00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at cost	5,233.32
Com. Nat. Bank Stock, at cash value	30,000.00
Real Estate (Banking House)	111,223.69
Furniture, Fixtures, and Safes	5,566.25
	$794,378.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000.00
Surplus Fund	48,277.06
Savings Deposits	463,796.14
Commercial Deposits	132,305.22
	$794,378.42

JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President.
T. M. AVERY, Vice President.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

I, Christian B. Meyer, Cashier of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHRISTIAN B. MEYER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, A. D. 1874. CHAS. T. PAGE, Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters connected with the late firm of HALLOCK & WHEELER, will be adjusted by S. HALLOCK or U. H. WHEELER.
S. HALLOCK.
U. H. WHEELER.
G. F. CLINE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and firm of HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO., for continuing the business heretofore done by Hallock & Wheeler and Geo. P. Holmes, viz.: Rubber Goods, Belting and Hose of all kinds, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.
S. HALLOCK,
GEO. P. HOLMES,
W. H. SALISBURY,
G. F. CLINE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

In retiring from the late firm of Hallock & Wheeler, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of HALLOCK, HOLMES & Co. to my many friends, and to the trade generally. For the present I will be found at the old location, No. 169 Randolph-st. U. H. WHEELER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Kellogg & Goodnow expires this day by limitation. The undersigned will receive all dues and pay all indebtedness of said firm, and will continue the Produce Commission business at 166 Washington-st. on his own account. W. H. GOODNOW.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Ulrich & Doerr is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB ULRICH.
JOHN DOERR.
Jan. 1, 1874.
All the business of the firm will be adjusted by John Doerr. The business will be continued under the firm of Ulrich & Teghtmeyer. We thank the trade for their general patronage and hope they will find the new firm ready to do all business promptly.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 12, 1873. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAYS. PLAYS.

DRAMATIC CLUBS AND AMATEURS. French's, Lacy's, DeWitt's, and Cumberland's Plays always on hand. Also, Wigs, Mustaches, Colored Fire, &c., &c.
M. J. McGRATH,
Late McNally & Co., 155 South Desplaines-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

$330,000 drawn every 17 days. Circulars giving full information sent free on application. We cash prizes and fill orders. Address A. MARIO & CO., 81 Broadway, Room 14, New York. P. O. Box 2843.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO., OF CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM AND KEY-WINDING WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unsatisfied demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

So necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business men, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard.

Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments Ordered of us During January and February, 1874.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FINANCIAL.

AT PUBLIC SALE. 2,200 Shares of Stock OF F. B. GARDNER COMPANY.

SHARES, $100 EACH.

Public notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. R. Field & Co., Room 10 Portland Block, No. 68 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., twenty-two hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of a corporation styled "F. B. Gardner Company," as represented by several certificates of stock, as follows: Four certificates of 250 shares each; two certificates for 200 shares each; three certificates for 100 shares each; and one certificate for 500 shares; the shares being of $100 each. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of indebtedness of F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner & Co., now overdue and unpaid, for which said stock was pledged as collateral security for the payment thereof. Full information concerning said corporation and all matters pertaining to said stock will be given at any time by the undersigned, at the office aforesaid.
C. R. FIELD,
Agent and Attorney for the holders of said indebtedness.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

The Commercial National Bank

Will pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent to its stockholders on and after January 5, 1874.
H. F. EAMES, Pres't.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DuRELL, Pres't. J. M. BURNETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

ATTENTION!

TAX-BUYERS!

A most **Profitable Investment** is offered in the **Tax Certificates** held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1872, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and **25 per cent** advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; **50 per cent** from 6 to 12 months; **75 per cent** from 12 to 18 months; and **100 per cent** from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, **delinquent taxpayers** may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may remain unsold, upon payment of the amount of sale and **three per cent premium.**

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows:

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Wednesday evening.

Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of cars can be got ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
W. P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A., F. and A. M. The members of the above Lodge, with their families, are respectfully requested to meet at their old hall, No. 631 West Lake-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m., to witness the installation of its officers and take part in banquet. By order of W. M.
J. CLUETT, Sec.

Masonic.

There will be a special communication of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A., F. and A. M., held at the new hall, 719 Cottage Grove-av., this (Saturday) evening, Jan. 3, for work on the First Degree. The fraternity are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
J. E. CHADWICK, Sec.

Masonic.

The regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple (corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.) this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work, 14°. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., Operating Surgeon for deafness, blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West.

WASHINGTON.

Further Charges Against Gen. Howard.

How Horace Porter Draws Salary Without Service.

The Public Debt Increased Over Eight Millions in December.

The Stables for the House of Representatives.

The Appropriations Committee Think They Can Save Twenty Millions.

The Spanish Indemnity Claim Not Yet Officially Received.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HORACE PORTER'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Administration organs have rushed to the defense of the President in the matter of Horace Porter's resignation. They account for the fact that Porter's name is still on the army register by pointing out that the President is authorized by law to accept all officers' resignation, to date a year from the time at which the resignation was tendered, granting him, at the same time, a leave of absence for that period. By this means the officer is enabled to draw a year's salary without being subject to duty. It is in this way, they explain, that Porter's resignation was accepted, and his year's leave of absence is not expired. The law was passed when the army was cut down, a few years ago, and it was thought a simple act of justice to the large number of officers who were suddenly thrown out of employment that they should be paid a year's salary, by which their maintenance would be assured till they had obtained a business foothold in civil life. Nobody objected to it. But it is not the custom nowadays, and it has not been since the reduction of the army was accomplished, to give the advantage of a leave of absence for a year to an officer who resigns. It was not intended by law that this provision should apply for all time to come. Nobody dreamed that in subsequent years the President would undertake to extend the benefits of the act to an officer who tendered his resignation merely to enable him to go to a profitable business in civil life. This was the case of Horace Porter. He resigned a position where his salary was about $2,700 a year to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Pullman Car Company at $10,000 a year. The change was all to his own advantage, but it was in President Grant's power, by a perverted construction of the statute, to give him his salary for a year without expecting him to render any return for the same. All because he was a favorite at the White House, where he had served so long as a Private Secretary, the President did not hesitate to thus favor him as he does not favor an army officer once in a year, and at the expense of the public. If Mr. Grant had paid Porter $2,700 out of his own pocket as a testimonial of his esteem, and in appreciation of his services in the White House, it would have been well enough; but when he applies the public money to pay his little private testimonials, the act is something very like what we look for from President Grant, but it is indefensible.

NEW YEAR'S MANNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the official public reception at the White House yesterday, press reporters who were present as reporters were shoved into an ante-room with the lackeys and valets of the foreign Ministers, where they were only allowed an opportunity of admiring the gorgeous livery of the down-stairs aristocracy. This is the third time that this has been done, and it has excited so much indignation that the evening Administration organ, the *Star*, prints a strong protest against it. The blame seems to be with Gen. Babcock. Very few newspaper men, save those connected with the city press, have taken the trouble to visit the White House in the past year or two for the purpose of writing accounts of official ceremonies, as the treatment they receive is intolerable.

REMAINS OF GEN. SWEET.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Gen. Benjamin J. Sweet, were adopted to-day by the officers and clerks of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Later in the day, Gen. Sweet's former official associates, led by Commissioner Douglas and Solicitor Chevley, walked to the railroad depot as an escort to the remains of the deceased, which were forwarded to Chicago this evening for interment.

A SALARY-GRAB PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet of seventeen pages has just been issued by the Government Printer, entitled Congressional Salaries, and it is now being circulated by mail all over the country. The book is a collection of the speeches of Benjamin Butler on the 17th of December, and Messrs. Butler, Wilson, and Eldridge on the 18th, in reply to Hale, of New York. Benjamin Butler is supposed to have superintended the job with an idea that the country is thirsting for the words of wisdom to which he gave utterance in discussing the question.

ORDWAY'S "CONTINGENT" FUND.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is entitled by law to a messenger at an annual salary of $1,650. For some years, Ordway has had his son's name carried on the rolls as holding the position, and has drawn the salary for him with cheerful and healthy regularity. During all of the time, however, the boy has been attending college in New England, and has rendered no official service to the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other officer of the House.

THE HOUSE STABLES.

The House paid last year from its contingent fund for the use of nine horses for carriage and saddle purposes the sum of $7,500. The Doorkeeper of the House, Otis L. Buxton, receives $2.50 a day for the use of a carriage and horse, and $2 a day for the use of a saddle-horse all the year round, whether Congress is in session or not. As both the animals are fed and cared for at Government expense, the Doorkeeper is presumed to have a pretty good thing of it.

FOREIGN COINS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a letter to the Attorney-General, referring to him for opinion the law of Congress, which makes it the Secretary's duty to assay the coins of the various nations of the world each year. The Secretary wishes to know whether the law means that he shall direct that the coins shall be taken at their value, as thus ascertained, at the custom-houses. The Solicitor of the Treasury is of opinion that the above is the correct construction of the law. The Attorney-General's decision is expected to-morrow.

DEATH OF COL. OWEN.

Col. Sam Owen, proprietor of the Owen House in this city, died this evening after a lingering illness of about a year. He was Colonel of one of the district regiments during the rebellion, and his was the first command to cross the Long Bridge. He was for many years a member of the City Council, and one of the most prominent citizens of Washington, and was widely known throughout the entire country.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HOWARD.

A letter was received here this evening from a gentleman now a resident of Baltimore, but formerly a clerk in the employ of Gen. George W. Bullock, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau under Howard. The writer of the letter says that it was his duty, while in the service of the Bureau, to examine the vouchers for each and every month, and also to make out the pay-rolls. He avers that horses and carriages for the private use of Gen. Howard and members of his staff, and summer vacations for the favorite clerks, including their traveling expenses, were provided and paid for with money belonging to the Government; that the wife of Capt. Sladen, a member of Howard's staff, was borne on the pay-rolls under her maiden name; that Howard's coachman was borne on the pay-rolls, as was also the wife of one Capt. Girard, while she had no appointment and did no duty whatever. In conclusion he states, that there are many other irregularities which ought to be made public, and volunteers to give his testimony before a committee at any time. He signs his full name, and the letter bears every indication of having been written by one who knew whereof he affirmed, and was confident of his ability to back up what he asserts.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The public debt statement for January is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,218,728,150
Five per cent bonds	503,478,800
Total coin bonds	$1,722,206,950
Lawful money debt	13,678,000
Matured debt	11,070,880
Legal-tender notes	378,481,339
Certificates of deposit	36,720,000
Fractional currency	48,544,792
Coin certificates	37,543,300
Total without interest	$501,289,431
Total debt	$3,249,245,262
Total interest	42,547,025
Cash in the Treasury:	
Coin	$91,479,109
Currency	4,277,851
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	36,720,000
Total in Treasury	$132,476,961
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	2,159,315,326
Increase during the month	8,433,272
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,666,054
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,781,931

RAILWAY GUARDS.

A member of the House of Representatives from the West intends, soon after Congress reassembles, to offer a bill providing for a system of guards to be established more generally along the tracks of railways to see that the tracks are clear and the switches in their proper position. It also provides for a more general and thorough inspection of the rolling-stock at the depots.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order announcing the death of Deputy Commissioner Sweet, and directing as a proper and fitting testimonial of respect to the memory of deceased, that Wm. A. Avery, Chief Clerk, and John B. Taylor, head of the division in the Bureau, shall accompany the body from this city to its final resting-place. With assent of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is directed that the transaction of official business in the Internal Revenue office be suspended on the day on which the funeral takes place.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $378,401,701.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

No official information has been received confirmatory of the report from Madrid respecting the indemnity to be demanded by the Spanish Government in the case of the Virginius, nor is it probable that any such claim will be presented. If, at any future time, bill of damages should be presented, payment would, there is good ground for stating, be refused, on the principle established by the Geneva Tribunal in disallowance of indirect or consequential damages. The preparation of the Virginius correspondence will be completed to-morrow, and may be sent to Congress on Monday next. It is represented to be voluminous.

An appropriation by Congress of nearly $2,000,000, gold, will be required in satisfaction of the claims allowed by the late United States and British Commission.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

The decision of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, that a National Bank cannot be thrown into bankruptcy, is the position which has always been maintained by the Comptroller of the Currency. The latter holds that the National Banking Act itself provides all the necessary means for administering upon insolvent National Banks.

THE REVENUE DEFICIENCY.

The House Committee on Appropriations have proceeded so far with their work that they believe a reduction of $20,000,000 in the estimates is possible. The estimated deficit in the revenue for the fiscal year is $40,000,000, and it seems certain that the additional $20,000,000 must be obtained by increased taxation.

THE PANIC AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending with Dec. 31, 1873:

For July	$8,821,018
For August	8,525,289
For September	8,824,671
For October	6,908,461
For November	6,734,050
For December	8,012,984
Total	$47,826,473

A glance at the above statement will show that there was a falling off of about $2,000,000 per month in the receipts for October and November as compared with those of July, August, and September. Stated precisely, the average receipts per month for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $8,723,059; for October and November, $6,822,255, being a difference of $1,902,404. The income tax having been repealed, a great part of which was formerly collected during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and special taxes due May 1 having been mostly collected for the current year in May and June, instead of July and August, as heretofore, there is no reason why August and September should have been greater than the average receipts for October and November, except the financial depression referred to. It is evident, therefore, that the receipts for October and November were nearly four millions less than they would have been but for the disturbance in financial affairs. But from the last week in November to the present writing—Dec. 31, 1873—there has been a steady increase in receipts, coming up for the month of December to $8,012,984, or within $723,675 of the three months just previous to the panic.

THOSE STOLEN TEAMS.

Washington (Dec. 28) Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The combat deepens over the private carriages and servants. One Cabinet officer is reported to have sold out his establishment and returned the original amount to the contingent fund. Not only are the Department officers provoked and indignant at the impertinence of the Senate Judiciary Committee, but they are incensed at the attempt of Williams' friends to defend him by saying that everybody else about the Departments were driving themselves and families in similar stolen teams.

Before the subject is disposed of, the chances are that half the officials of high rank in this city will be by the ears. The last discovery of an extra fine carriage and span is that of the Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, Frederick Watts, Jr., who comes over to the city regularly to his meals, and his driver sits in state outside and waits for him. Senators and Members here say the matter has become such a public scandal that it must be investigated at the meeting of Congress.

The book of estimates contains an item of $7,500 for forage for the marine corps. This is inserted under the naval establishment. It has been ascertained that, although the Comptroller of the Treasury construes the present law as prohibiting military officers from drawing commutation of quarters, all of the principal officers here own houses, such as Gens. Sherman, Meigs, and others, and receive commutation under the pretext that the War Department rents rooms for them. The money is obtained by these officers turning these houses over to agents, generally members of their families, who in turn rent them to the Government for an amount equal to the commutation paid for rooms due to the rank of each officer.

The horses for that $1,600 landaulet cost the contingent fund $750. The carriage turns out to be one never used by the Department, but wholly by the family of Williams. It is upholstered with rose-colored silk, and has the family monogram on the door, and not that of the Department of Justice. Furthermore, the driver and footman are on public pay-rolls.

PERSONAL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Bishop R. S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who will be resident Bishop in Cincinnati, was given a reception at the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church to-night.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Ann Clark, wife of Charles Clark, living on Eagle street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing oxalic acid. Cause unknown.

THE ENGINEERS.

The Strike Nearly Over.

No Reduction of Wages on the Principal Chicago Roads.

The Aurora Disaffection Nipped in the Bud.

The Pennsylvania Engineers All at Work.

CHICAGO.

The strike of the locomotive-engineers may be fairly considered at an end, and no further fears of a renewal of the difficulty are entertained. On the Michigan Central, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads the proposed reduction was not made, and that was

ALL THE ENGINEERS ASKED.

On the Chicago & Alton Railroad, a new arrangement has been effected with the engineers, and in some instances they receive more pay now than they ever did before; the Company, however, stipulating that they shall receive no pay when they are not actually at work.

The managers of the Michigan Southern Railroad have given notice that after the first of next month the

PAY OF ENGINEERS WILL BE RAISED

again to what it was before the panic, and therefore the danger of a strike on this road is also averted.

The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Pan-Handle Railroads, both of which are under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, are the only roads in the city that

STILL ADHERE TO THE REDUCTION

of 10 per cent, claiming that their engineers still receive more pay than those of other roads. They have, however, succeeded in hiring a new set of competent men at those rates. The old engineers have also signified their willingness to go to work again at the reduced rates, but their services were refused, their places having already been filled.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF ANY DISTURBANCE

remains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and both passenger and freight trains arrive and depart as regularly as if nothing had happened. Their trade has fallen off a little on account of the many exaggerated reports of trouble at their Eastern connections, but the road, being a favorite one on account of the beautiful scenery through which it passes, to say nothing of its acknowledged speed and comfort, will soon recover the little it lost by the strike.

THE PAN-HANDLE ROAD

yesterday morning began running again its usual number of passenger and freight trains, everything moving smoothly, without any disturbance on the part of the discharged strikers. The round-house is still in charge of the police,—not that any trouble is feared, but because it is thought some of the evil-minded strikers might revenge themselves by injuring the engines or placing soap or oil in the water-tanks, to explode the boilers. Mr. Trimmer, the Superintendent, expects no further difficulty, and is confident that the new engineers he engaged are capable and trustworthy men, who will do their best to uphold the reputation of the road.

THE C., B. & Q.

Mr. John M. Walker, the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, yesterday left for Aurora to see about the reported dissatisfaction among the men in their shops at that place. Mr. Walker will undoubtedly effect an arrangement with them which will be satisfactory to both parties.

OTHER ROADS.

Business on the Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and the Kankakee Line has perceptibly improved on account of the difficulty on the Pennsylvania Company's roads, but this will be only temporary.

Engineers as well as railroad men are happy that a

GENERAL STRIKE HAS BEEN AVERTED,

and the utmost good feeling again exists between them. The loss to the railroads at the present time, when business is at its best, would have been irreparable, while the engineers, most of whom live from hand to mouth, would have also suffered greatly. The peaceful arrangement of the matter is still more gratifying to the public who are compelled to travel from place to place, and whose lives would have been in constant danger during the prevalence of a strike.

ELSEWHERE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The apprehended difficulty among the workmen, employes, and engineers of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the reduction of their wages did not occur. The men have consented provisionally to the reduction. It is understood that so soon as the business of these roads and branches will warrant it, the Company will advance the wages of their men to the same as they received before the reduction. This proposition seems to have been the basis upon which the strike was averted. Mr. Cossatt, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, states this morning that there is no trouble whatever among the employes, either on the main line or the New Jersey Division. He said that the

MEN ACCEPTED THE REDUCTION AS A MATTER OF NECESSITY

on this line, and, as far as known, there has not been a single case of refusal to work. No trouble whatever is anticipated. On the contrary, many of the men have expressed individually to the officials of the Company their intention of continuing their work at the reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Counsellors, representing the various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met here in secret session today. It is understood that it was decided unanimously to submit to a reduction, provided the Company will restore the old wages in three months. The Pennsylvania officials state that the strike has practically ended, and that the men are resuming work under the new rule.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 2.—Everything is quiet on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad in this section, and all passenger trains and a few freights are running to-day. More freights will start as fast as the engines that were tampered with by the strikers can be put in running order. The twenty-two Indianapolis police returned home to-day, leaving their Spencer rifles with a guard of citizens, who will act as long as there is any necessity therefor. Engineers are flocking here from all directions to obtain work. Work at the shops has been resumed, and the great strike of the engineers is among the things of the past. There is great rejoicing among the citizens at the resumption of business.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The striking engineers here still hold out, notwithstanding the strike is breaking at other points. The real trouble here now is, that the engineers know that certain ringleaders will not be taken back into the employ of the railroad company, and so the mass stick together, hoping to force the employment of even the leaders. The railroad authorities have given notice that all who want their engines had better apply at once. The running of all regular passenger trains has transferred the excitement to the freight depot, but no outbreak has occurred. It is thought that the appointment of H. J. Jewett as General Manager will have an excellent effect on the trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—Matters are quiet concerning the engineers' strike to-day. The ill feeling is so much allayed that the Sheriff has disbanded his posse, and but a few police are on special guard duty. The trains seem to be running nearly as numerous as ever on both the Jefferson and Pan-Handle Roads. There is no more appearance of receding by the engineers to-day than when the strike began. They hold daily meetings for consultation, and assert a positive belief that other roads will have trouble to contend with before many days.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

REDUCTION OF MECHANICS' WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 2.—As a result of the mechanics' movement in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy works at Aurora, the following notice was posted in the railroad shop at this place this morning:

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

George Chandler, Esq.:

It is not worth while for a committee of workmen to come here about advance of pay or change of present arrangements as to time, but you will give notice at the shops in Aurora, Galesburg, and Burlington that all the men not willing to work at the present rate of pay and under present arrangements as to time, notify the foreman to-day and let their time end to-night. We can very profitably postpone a large part of the work you are now doing.

(Signed) R. H. HARRIS, Superintendent.

The men are very indignant at this notice, and the feeling is that they have not been treated as men. A meeting was to have been called this evening to appoint a committee to co-operate with the one from Aurora. On account of this notice, it will likely be deferred. The men say that, although not treated justly, they can gain nothing by a demonstration.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The situation in railroad circles is unchanged. The strikers on the J., M. & I. Railroad still hold out, and assert positively that they will not return to work unless their demands are complied with. It is not probable that the engineers on the Nashville Road will strike.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Business in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 2.—During the year 1873 88,466 loaded cars passed through this city, 49,276 going East and 39,190 West. The money-order office of the Post-Office Department, in this city, has assumed the proportions of a great banking institution. The receipts for the past year amounted to $736,312, and the disbursements to $732,144. It is the deposits of sixty-six other offices, and the deposits for last year amounted to $653,616. From Nov. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1874, the receipts of the Davenport money-order office amounted to $2,169,572, and the disbursements to $1,859,793.

Indiana Prison Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The officers of the State Prison (South) filed their annual reports to-day, showing total receipts, $63,793.66; expenditures, $66,796.29; repairs, $17,802.05. There are 395 inmates, and have been thirteen deaths. The prison is reported to be in excellent condition.

Fremont (Neb.) Wheat Shipments.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—The total shipment of wheat from Fremont, Neb., during 1873, was 1,640 cars.

OMAHA.

An Insane Woman Arrested on a Railroad Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—An insane woman, advanced in years, arrived here on a train from Chicago to-day. She was ticketed from Ingersol, Canada, to San Francisco, and a card pinned to her shawl asking benevolent people to see that she was put on the right train. Another card was found in her satchel, showing that she was to be forwarded to J. W. Smith, Sacramento, and that her name is Mrs. Catherine Harris. She was sent to jail this evening, as she was too insane to be at large.

FINANCIAL.

Coining at the Philadelphia Mint During the Month of December.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The coinage executed at the United States Mint in this city during the month of December was as follows:

	No. of pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	75,400	$1,206,000
Silver coinage	1,282,400	508,185
Minor coinage	1,780,000	36,600
Total	3,137,800	$1,750,785

Of the gold coinage, $1,190,000 was in double eagles. Of the silver coinage, $313,000 in half-dollars.

Resumption of Business by the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—The First National Bank, compelled to close business from the effects of the panic, resumes Monday with $250,000 additional stock paid in. The bank has heretofore carried the cattle trade, and its reopening causes general satisfaction.

Failure in Iowa City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 2.—The firm of Bickles & Whedon, extensive hardware and farm-machinery dealers, have made an assignment. This is the first failure from the panic in this city. Their liabilities are said to be about $75,000.

MICHIGAN.

The State Debt.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec 31.—The state debt is as follows:

Interest-bearing bonds:		
Sault Canal bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1879		$ 69,000
Renewal loan bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1878		108,000
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878,		351,000
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883,		696,000
War bounty loan bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890,		372,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,596,000
Non-interest bearing debt:		
Adjusted bonds past due	$ 3,000	
War loan bonds drawn for Sinking Fund	50	
$54,000 part-paid five million loan bonds, adjustable at $578,57 per $1,000,	30,085	
		33,135
Total bonded debt		$1,629,135
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1873		$ 542,443
Receipts to Dec. 31		193,183
Payments for the month		103,558
Balance on hand Dec. 31		632,068

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 2.—The celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Town, of the Patty House, this city, and the marriage of their daughter Carrie to George P. Gifford, Jr., of Milwaukee, on New Year's night, was the occasion for the grandest wedding-party ever held in Northern Wisconsin. The presents were elegant, and valued at $5,000. The officiating clergyman, ex-Congressman Alva Sabin, of Vermont, officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Town twenty-five years ago; and fifty-five years ago he married Mr. Town's father and mother, and he came a thousand miles to marry his daughter Carrie.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived—Steamship St. Lawrence, from Brest, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamer Cambria, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamer Ethiopia, from Glasgow, which grounded off Staten Island this morning, got off at 8 p. m. She sustained no damage.

THE JORDAN, MARSH & CO. CASE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Judge Lovell ordered to-day that only such books and papers seized in the case of Jordan, Marsh & Co. be retained by the Collector of Customs as relate to frauds charged in the complaint, excepting that the books and papers seized may be examined, to ascertain if they relate to the charges. At this last examination, the firm involved and the Government may be represented by counsel.

STEAMERS SOLD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—The steamers Plymouth Rock, Jesse Hoyt, and Fall River sold to-day for $79,000.

FOREIGN.

The German Government and the Ultramontanes.

Stringent Measures for the Regulation of the Bishops.

Castelar Threatens a Coup d'Etat if Outvoted.

The Russian Treaty with Bokhara.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Berlin telegram to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Government has absolutely resolved to abstain from any interference with the inner ecclesiastical organization of dioceses during their struggle with the Roman Church, and to confine its action to rigorously repelling any encroachments of the Bishops upon State rights. Existing prescriptions respecting the administration of the dioceses where the Bishoprics are vacant, will serve for cases in which prelates shall be turned out by the Government. These dioceses, left without a head, will be administered by the General Vicar, who will, in his turn, be deposed, should he not comply with the letter of the statutes. The Government is quite aware that these measures will superinduce inconceivable confusion in the diocesan administration, but it hopes thereby to compel the clergy to a compliance with the law. The new form of the oath of allegiance to be subscribed to by the future Bishops is framed in terms binding the subscriber to absolute submission to the State, and it is officially assumed that the Vatican will not permit Episcopal candidates to take it. This assumption will be tested by the approaching filling up of the Fulda vacancy. Rhenish and Westphalian Bishops are canvassing for the Imperial Parliament, and they will certainly be elected. The Government, however, is entirely indifferent with regard to this maneuver.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Special telegrams to the morning papers from Madrid intimate that Castelar will attempt a coup d'etat if outvoted in the Cortes.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The besiegers of Cartagena have captured by assault and burned the outlying fort of Calvario.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 2.—Gen. Cortina was installed as Mayor to-day without any disturbance, the Opposition giving up the City Government to him quietly.

Last night a fight occurred in the market square, growing out of political excitement, in which one person was killed and several others wounded.

Several prominent persons who were opposed to Cortina crossed to Brownsville, Tex., to-day, fearing a difficulty. The city to-night is perfectly quiet, and the matter is amicably settled.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says the article in the treaty between Russia and Bokhara, abolishing slavery, is directly due to the exertions of Secretary Schuyler, and all the members of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has returned to London.

Eliot Yorke, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Cambridgeshire without opposition.

POLITICAL.

Memphis Municipal Election.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—The entire Republican ticket was elected yesterday. The majority of John Logue, for Mayor, is about 800, while the majorities for Fred Schaser, for Tax Collector, and Ed Shaw, colored, for Wharfmaster, are much larger. The vote polled was very light. In many wards not more than one-half of the whites registered their votes.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—PROBABILITIES—For New England and the Middle States, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds with dense fogs on the immediate coast and possibly light rain from West Virginia northeastward to Vermont. For the lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to easterly winds, with generally cloudy weather and areas of rain. For the South Atlantic States, generally fair weather, with rising temperature, less pressure, and light variable winds. For the Gulf States East of the Mississippi River, light to gentle southerly winds with a slight rise of temperature and increasing cloudiness, this condition extending over Tennessee with light rain. For the Upper Mississippi Valley and thence southward to the Missouri, fresh to brisk southerly winds with cloudy and threatening weather, followed by winds veering to westwardly and northerly with lower temperature.

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A thousand workmen were discharged from the navy-yard to-day.

The Spanish iron-clad steamer Arapiles was towed out of the dock by two tugs to-day. She floated out gracefully, and the crew gave three cheers at their escape from such long incarceration. Their joy was only short-lived, however. As the tugs towed her to the east side of the navy-yard, where she intended taking her guns on board, when within about twenty yards of the shore she stuck fast in the mud, and there she will most likely remain for some time.

DIXON (ILL.) ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 2.—Benjamin F. Shaw, editor of the Dixon *Telegraph*, assaulted William M. Kennedy, the publisher of the Dixon *Sun*, to-night in Pomeroy's store. The trouble has been brewing for some time between the two newspapers.

About 120 of the prominent citizens of Dixon visited Gov. Charters yesterday at his residence at Hazlewood. The festivities were kept up until the "wee short hours."

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The United States steamship Franklin, reported lost, has arrived at Key West.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—BEEVES—The market thus far has shown no marked degree of activity. The attendance has been quite numerous, comprising nearly all the leading Eastern dealers, who have taken moderately of the offerings, paying fully ¼c per lb higher than last week. The railroad strike caused increased receipts, as few have gone over the Pennsylvania Central or Baltimore Road. Holders here are quite hopeful and firm in their prices, the prospects at present being quite flattering. The receipts are of an average quality, about equal to last week. There were a large number of inferior and common herds, and very few extras. Included in the receipts were 14 car loads of good Texans and Cherokees. Receipts of beeves, 4,450; of sheep, 9,400; of hogs, 21,300.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts have been limited, and with a good demand for the East. The market rules ¼c per pound higher for both sheep and lambs. The local trade demand is merely nominal and there is little inquiry for New York. The average quality of the offerings was about equal to last week, and made up mainly of fine wools, no Canada stock having been received. Sheep, 4½@7c; lambs, 6@7¾c.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts small; the market for the last forty-eight hours firm, and fat grades higher. Sales of corn-fed Texas steers at $2.90@3.00; fat Texas steers and cows at $3.00; medium fat Texas cows at $2.50; rough fat native steers at $4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,835. Yesterday was a holiday at the yards; no business was transacted. Packers took offerings at $4.75@4.95. The offerings were chiefly light bacon hogs.

THE BOURBONESSES.

A Chapter in Their History.

From the New York Evening Post.

Fifty years ago there were in the Court at Naples two young ladies of royal blood, whose names often appear in the journals of that day. The younger was but a girl of 10 years, indeed; and yet still in that almost tropical climate she was budding into womanhood, and had become one of the many Princesses in Europe about whose future marriage rumor busied itself. The other was eight years older. Both were beautiful and gifted; both educated according to their rank, high bred, accomplished, ambitious, and free from all taint in the blue blood that flowed in their veins. To make use of a common phrase, both the young ladies were in the market for a marriage alliance. After receiving and declining various proposals, Caroline, the elder, was wedded to the Duke de Berri, heir to the throne of France, and became the mother of the Count de Chambord, present pretender to the Kingdom as successor of the great monarch. After some years Maria Christina, the younger, was espoused to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and gave birth to Isabella II., the exiled Queen of Spain, and to her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier. Let us take both Caroline and Maria Christina for the text of our remarks.

The former left the theatre in Paris on the evening of Feb. 14, 1820, to drive home. Her husband, the Duke, was assassinated the moment after he had seen her off. Seven months and more afterwards she gave birth to a male child, whose advent into the world was hailed by the Bourbonists with delirious joy. They called him the "Gift of God," gave him at the baptismal font the title of *Dieu-Donne*, styled him in their addresses to the throne—since Bonaparte had just died at St. Helena—the "Child of Europe," and recorded their satisfaction by the purchase and presentation of an estate that has ever since given him the name of the Count de Chambord. Caroline, his mother, when Charles X., in 1830, abdicated the crown in this boy's favor, and, holding him by the hand, left France by stated marches, escorted by the household troops, fled to La Vendee, and endeavored to excite the peasantry to rise in favor of her son. She failed, was imprisoned, gave birth to a child, and then confessed that she had been privately married to Count Luchessi Palli. This destroyed every sentiment of chivalrous compassion which the struggle of a brave woman for the rights of her son naturally produced, and she returned to her husband never afterwards to appear in political affairs. Her escutcheon was blotted.

Maria Christina, who married Ferdinand VII. of Spain, prevailed on her husband, to whom she had borne two children, both females, to annul the salic law, which prevailed in Spain as in France, and to bequeath his sceptre to his eldest daughter, Isabella, and failing her to her sister, Dona Louisa, the Infanta, now the wife of the Duc de Montpensier, Louis Philippe's youngest son. This was done and the ancient Cortes of the kingdom were summoned to recognize and swear fealty to the heiress of the throne. By the same instrument Maria Christina was appointed governing Queen or Regent, in the event of Ferdinand dying before Isabella had attained her majority. The Cortes, a merely ceremonial body, possessing no deliberative functions whatever, gave a formal assent to the arrangement; and on the death of her husband, in 1833, Christina assumed the direction of the Government, which she successfully held—with the exception of the brief interval when Espartero's star was in the ascendant—till 1846, when Isabella was declared of age.

From May, 1841, till August, 1843, Espartero governed Spain. During this time, Christina took refuge in Paris, and was courteously entertained by the King of the French—a distinction by no means entirely due to her Bourbon blood. Her children, over whom she was known to have, and naturally, unbounded influence, were the Queen and Infanta of Spain; and Louis Philippe was far too shrewd a personage to neglect showing civilities to a lady with whom the choice of husbands for those interesting young Princesses would be sure to rest. Christina never considered her struggle with Espartero's party to be hopeless. She published a long manifesto to the Spanish people, whose character at that day she seemed to understand perfectly. It contained just the right words at the fit time. She was declared a just and clement Queen, her foes were branded as traitors to Spain, the treatment she had received was pronounced to be scandalously ungrateful, and she was at once recalled by acclamation. The power of Espartero melted away like snow before a summer's sun, and he owed it to the speed of his horse that he got safe on board a British ship.

Christina's return to Madrid was a triumph from coast to capital. But a spot on her escutcheon, like that which doomed her sister, could not be effaced. Within less than three months after the death of her husband, Ferdinand VII., she had been privately married to Ferdinand Munoz, a common soldier, guardsman at the palace, recommended for nothing but his youth and handsome person. Although this marriage was not publicly acknowledged until ten years afterwards, when, in 1844, the guardsman was created Duc de Reanzeres, yet it was perfectly understood in court circles. From the moment that this mesalliance was known Queen Christina's moral force departed. Immoralities are forgiven in Spain; taint of blood never. *Noblesse oblige* is a rule which admits of no exception. Though the daughter of a monarch, sister of a King, and mother of a sovereign, though the widow of Ferdinand VII. and Queen Regent of the Kingdom, her claim to be enrolled in the list where the great Isabella's name is inscribed was gone. She might exercise power, but never command respect. She might die in the odor of sanctity, but her remains could never repose in the solemn shadows of the Escorial.

It has been said of the present Queen of Portugal, who, though hardly 30 years of age, is so obese that she dwarfs her husband, the spindle-shanked and treble-voiced Luiz I., into insignificance, that she never had a woman's chance to be honest. Whether the scandal be true or not regarding Maria Pia, it certainly be fairly urged as an excuse for Isabella II. one came of bad stock. Her father and mother were more remarkable for dissimulation, falsehood, and prurience, than anything else, and her grandparents on both sides, particularly the Neapolitan, were even worse. In the sculpture gallery of the British Museum, on the right hand as you enter, are a series of busts of the Roman Emperors, which, as a physiognomical study, are without a rival. A discolored one of them, which, when the light falls in a proper direction, has a wonderful simulance of life, is a remarkable representation of Francis I. of Naples, Isabella's maternal grandfather. It is the bust of the Emperor Nero, and is one of those marvelous instances of the presence of the same face reappearing after hundreds of years. More lustful and avaricious than his prototype, he was also a more perfect dissembler. "*Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare,*" was the motto handed down to the Queen of Spain when she began her reign in 1843 at the age of 13 years and 1 month. But she inherited from the ancestral stock worse vices than dissimulation, and from the day of her marriage she has always had, like her mother and grandfather, her favorite.

I know that Spaniards have so much of the Oriental about them that they are prone to exasperate their enemies by assailing the fair fame of their wives and daughters; but, alas! Queen Isabella for seven and twenty years has had no fair fame to sully. There was never a revolution or an outbreak which called troops into the field during her reign, when from hill to hill and from fortress to battlement *Soldados de la puta* was not scornfully shouted after her soldiers. That ill-assorted betrothal into which she was entrapped during the orgies of a midnight ball on Aug. 28, 1846; the indecent haste in which public announcement of it was made the next morning; the wicked speed into which events were spurred on by that cunning old fox at the Tuileries; the marriage under personal protests from the enraged and disgusted girl on the 10th of October, and the utter loathing with which she regarded the vile transaction that had made merchandise of her maternal instincts and trafficked with her nature, have been urged always by her friends as her excuse. It was indeed—this marriage—the turning point of Isabella's career, the saddest moment of her life. She reigned twenty-two years after that, but ever falling lower in the affection and respect of her people.

In Spain there are always two governments: one ostensible and responsible, the other hidden and irresponsible; one in front of the Cortes, the other behind the throne; one making laws, the other preparing hindrances. The former is the Cabinet; the latter the Camarilla. They are the chronic diseases of Spain, these Camarillas. Their movements are occult, their intercourse with the Crown illicit, their action on the nation criminal. But they have existed ever since the Bourbons first entered Spain, and Isabella's, composed of Marfori, her favorite, the Archbishop of Trianopolis (Father Claret), her confessor—for the ex-Queen is very devotional, and always when at the Escorial heard midnight mass within the horrid chamber, *el Pudridero*, of dead sovereigns—and Sister Patrocinio, the bleeding nun. If the Queen, in 1868, would have returned to Madrid without Marfori, her Ministers would have guaranteed "the situation." She was at her watering-place. Her five living children—she has given birth to nine—were with her. She had been hesitating all day. To Madrid without her favorite; to Paris with him. So great was her indecision that at 5 p. m. part of the royal luggage was marked "Hendaye" and part "Pamplona." The Archbishop was restive (he had with him church-property valued at $1,000,000, stolen from the Escorial); Marfori cross—arrogance and hatred bursting from his visage; the nun weeping and praying; and Isabella contemptuous, a look of fallen grandeur visible on her face. Love of power triumphed at last. She decided to banish her Camarilla, return to Madrid, throw the Prince of Asturias into the arms of Espartero, and appeal to him to save her. It was too late. She had been deposed. That very night, at the Zarzuela Theatre, a *Himno*, of which the following is a translated verse, was sung amidst wild applause, in Madrid:

> Down with the Bourbons, down!
> The very stones do cry:
> From end to end of Spain they shout,
> "We'll conquer or we'll die."
> Without a home shall wander,
> As the scorned Hebrew race,
> As an outcast from her country,
> She of the shameless face.

The ex-Queen has several times attempted during these last few years to recover her hold upon the Spanish people. It has been useless. Instead of washing the "linge sale" of her household, all her explanations befoul it still more. So much for the value of moral character, even among the great.

Of the young Don Carlos this can be truly said: He is a man of unblemished morals. Maria Beatrix, his mother, a Catholic indeed, and wedded to her creed, bears a character not only without a stain, but that commands respect even from her enemies. Maria Teresa, of Beira, his grandmother, long an exile, but never doubting for a moment the ultimate success of the Carlist cause, is a heroine of the old Roman stamp. Margaret of Parma, adopted child of the Duke de Chambord and granddaughter of his persecuted sister, is the young Pretender's wife. About her even the calumnies of Spain need not fall harmless, for they have never arisen. And if the flag of Charles VII. should ever be unfurled within sight of the snow-capped ranges of the Guaderrama, we may be sure that those whom its folds protect will hear no cry of *de la puta* from its bitterest foes.

BRITISH PREDOMINANCE IN JAPAN.

Minister Bingham Called to Order.

A Tokai, Japan, correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing of the celebration of the Mikado's birthday, in November last, says:

In the evening a dinner was given at the Emperor's summer palace, to the eight foreign Ministers accredited to Japan. Terashima, formerly Envoy-Extraordinary to Great Britain, and now Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided. With the dessert, Sir Harry S. Parkes, as British Minister, rose and proposed the health of his Majesty the Emperor, which he accompanied by a neat little speech. At the close he called upon the French Minister, remarking it was his turn *next to speak*. The Count briefly responded, excusing himself from speaking in English, and, as he resumed his seat, Judge Bingham, the United States Minister, rose to offer "Progress, prosperity, and happiness to the sovereign and people of Japan," when Sir Harry, violently interrupting, shut him off completely, motioning him to sit down, and crying out: "No more, no more!"

Judge Bingham resumed his seat gracefully, like a true gentleman, but immediately opened a lively discussion across the table, in which Sir Harry got very excited, contending warmly that the sentiment was out of order, as it introduced politics, and was superfluous in language, as "the Emperor was the people;" but the Judge coolly informed him that he might have heard of a church without a Bishop, or a people without a Crown, but inquired if it were possible to have a Bishop without a church, or a Sovereign without a people. When pressed for an answer, Sir Harry reluctantly admitted it could not be, and immediately Judge Bingham good-naturedly congratulated him on having "come to his way of thinking."

The affair has created some talk, as Judge Bingham is the first person who has braved Sir Harry Parkes, in public, and has shown conclusively that the British Minister's chain is not attached to his collar. For a long time Sir Henry Parkes' beck and nod has been supreme at the Japanese Court, and when he took a pinch of snuff the whole Government of Japan sneezed. The British newspapers and representatives have been actively warning the Japanese Government to beware of American influence, which, they assure His Majesty, would, if encouraged and allowed, inevitably tend to Republicanism and destroy his throne. The jealous spirit which suggests such ideas is both unkind and erroneous, for I have yet to learn of a single resident American in Japan who would conscientiously advocate for this country any other form of Government than an entire despotism, so long as it remains in its present primitive condition of development and education. Great and persistent pressure has undoubtedly been brought to bear to effect the discharge of all American school-teachers, at the close of their present engagement contracts, and although such a course has been yielded to and decided upon, some three months or more ago, when many teachers were thus notified, yet, since the return of the embassy, and the arrival of Judge Bingham, the whole matter has been placed in temporary abeyance.

Dr. Verbeck, for thirteen years principal of the National College, and one of the most faithful and competent laborers in the service of Japan, has had his office abolished, and has since accepted a subordinate position in the Daijo-Kan.

John Bull is fairly hunting Brother Jonathan in Japan, at every point, and appearances point to a future absorption of this country, resulting probably in conferring the title of "British subjects" upon all the children of the present empire of the rising sun. The Japanese people, however, should not be judged unkindly, for they are doing the best in their power, under the most unexampled pressure.

THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE.

Wild and Tame Animals in the Colonial Continent.

From Ranken's "Dominion of Australia."

The feats of the Australian race-horse are only beaten upon the best courses in England, and for bottom it is questioned if the colonial horse has been excelled. No amusement is so general as racing, no people so addicted to it; nowhere is the horse in such general use as in Australia. It is not confined to one class or one district, as it may be elswhere; it is the amusement of the country. There are cricket and all games; coursing, hunting, yachting, and many sports; but horse-racing is the first and universal favorite. In the bush, every small village has its fastest horse; nearly every station indulges in a little racing; for all are everywhere, and constantly used by a small population; as it is so easy to keep any. They in this climate, horses cost nothing. All the born and bred—broke in and worked without lives—upon grass and in the bush, ing. The shelter, or, we may say, any grooming. Race-horses are the ordinary horses of the country. Race-horses and pet hacks, or hunters, or heavy draught-horses, are fed and stabled, being for special work; but they are exceptional. And, as grass is so plentiful, and as horses, like cattle, require no looking after beyond keeping them within some limits, they have increased far as beyond all limits of use or profit. They are more than unsalable, and worse than useless. In many of the old districts of New South Wales they run wild in thousands; they are not worth looking after, and are very difficult to collect in any way; they eat the food of other profitable stock, and are only a scourge upon the pastures. Hence they have to be exterminated like vermin. In many parts of the country they are shot by hired men, for so much per head, and are collected and destroyed systematically. They abound in wild mobs upon mountains of the most rugged and inaccessible character, as well as upon the widest plains of the interior; always degenerating, becoming smaller, weaker, and wilder.

The wild horse of the ranges becomes very active and wiry, and has hoofs of iron, with the foothold of a mule. He scrambles over rocks and gallops down slopes which no other horse, under any circumstances, could be made to face. He can only be obtained by careful stalking and coaxing into defiles, or by fences leading into yards, and run through by one man after another; or, if upon the plains, the wild horse gallops till he falls. Here he may be got by "coaching," like wild cattle, but by another system of hunting. Daylight is chosen for this, as some galloping may be expected, and a mob of quiet horses taken as coaches, and drawn quietly out as decoys. When the wild mob first see the others they are very shy of joining them, and will not remain with them of their choice. The old patriarch will round up his troop, and then trot out and gaze upon the strangers—his head erect, ears forward and nostrils dilated, his heavy chest lifting a long, tangled mane—he challenges the intruder. They will take no notice. Then the wild horse goes around his own, and drives them back a little. He again salutes the others; and this time he examines them and passes through the lot. The wild troop then trot up, the foals frolicking in front; they will gallop round the others and wheel back again; their "sire" goes out, and steadies them. And so on for some minutes. They might break away at length, and perhaps leave the coaches. But stockmen must watch their opportunity, and round up the whole two mobs together. A stampede is almost sure to ensue, and most of the wild ones be lost—they will break away, straight across the plains, trusting to their speed alone, but they cannot last long. A stabled horse will run them down under any weight, and most stock horses can head them again and again; but they will not stop; wild horses do not readily steady; and in attempts to get them many are run until they drop dead on the plain; many foals are left; and the whole dwindle by the bolting and knocking up until perhaps only a half of the original mob reaches the yard. Then even that half result is unsatisfactory; for, out of a hundred such wild animals, there are not perhaps three head worth breaking in; possibly some "coach" has been lost, or some stock-horse injured. The only gain is the removal of the lot from the pasture they were occupying, which they held to the annoyance and risk of the quiet horses, and to the loss of food for all other stock.

A NEW TEMPERANCE-MOVEMENT.

Women Bringing the Adversary to Grief—Prayer-Meetings in Bar-Rooms.

Hillsboro, O. (Dec. 29), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The retail liquor traffic here has been looked upon as one of the worst evils to be fought against. The great trouble has been how to fight.

Just now the town is in a high state of excitement over a new mode of attack, for which the citizens are indebted to Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. That distinguished hygienist has been here and delivered his lectures, and among other good things has given his plan for suppressing the liquor traffic. It is, in brief, that the ladies of the town prepare a petition to the saloon-keepers and others who sell intoxicating liquors, asking them to sign a pledge to stop the sale. Further, the ladies of the town meet together, march in procession to each seller of intoxicating liquors, present the petition, and *hold a prayer-meeting in the place.* Lastly, that they continue, day after day, to make these visits and hold these prayer-meetings until the men all sign the pledge.

The Doctor's advice was taken. The best ladies in the town at once organized and carried out the plan. For several days a procession of ladies on the streets has been a regular thing, and the work goes bravely on. Yesterday a joint meeting of all the churches was held, and the number of processionists was largely increased. To-day's procession promises to be larger than any other.

The effect on the liquor traffic is already felt. The loafers and others in the habit of visiting drinking-saloons dread to be found in such places by such a large body of prominent ladies, and the saloons are consequently not so well patronized. The ladies have a great work before them, but they seem determined to accomplish it.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Dec. 30, 1873.

When I closed upon Saturday the ladies were on the march and the bells were ringing. Allow me a few more words as to the success of the movement for "squelching" the liquor traffic in our town.

Upon Monday the number of the ladies had swelled to seventy-five, and again those places were visited whose proprietors still held out against their prayers and entreaties.

Peter Sheirman came to terms, and offered to sell out for $15 and empty out his stock; but as said Peter is abundantly able to consign his stock to mother earth without any such remuneration, the ladies have not as yet decided to accept his terms; but they still continue to visit and hold prayer-meetings in his saloon, and, notwithstanding his threats and oaths, they intend to visit him until he gives in.

Clay Sawhead, who perhaps keeps the most respectable saloon in town, has offered to throw out his stock and quit the business if the ladies will use their influence to have some twelve or fifteen indictments, which there are against him, set aside. This is quite a little stroke of policy in Sawhead, as Judge Steele holds the next term of court here, and this is Sawhead's third appearance before him. Judge Steele's method makes it quite scary for the violators of the law in this respect, his custom being a fine for the first offense, a heavier fine for the second, and a still heavier fine and imprisonment to the extent of the law for the third. Besides all this, a Mrs. May has entered suit for $1,000 against Sawhead, under the Adair liquor law. So you may know why things look rather scary for Sawhead.

Another man, James McGrath, has closed up, and says that he "won't sell whisky in no such a d—n town any longer," to use his own expression.

On Monday morning Anderson & Keller signed the pledge to close up, and empty out their stock at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed time a large crowd had assembled near their saloon, and the ladies marched down in procession, and, after singing and prayer, they gave up their stock, and helped the ladies to empty it out, and repeated cheers were given by the crowd, and every lady insisted upon shaking the hands of each of the men. Then Anderson was called upon for a speech, to which he responded from the top of an empty whisky barrel, expressing his regrets that he had engaged in such a business, and promising again never to take it up.

During the whole of this proceeding every bell in town was ringing.

After Anderson, Keller, his partner, was called out, made a speech, and was repeatedly cheered by the crowd. Honor is due to the men who had the courage to lead out in this movement of closing up such a business, and they are receiving the honor of the ladies and business men of the town.

Monday closed with a large temperance meeting, where the pledge was presented and signed by old and young.

Yesterday (Tuesday) was stock-sale day, and the town was crowded by men from the country and neighboring towns. As this is quite a stock-raising country, stock-sale day is *the* day here.

The ladies, who numbered not less than a hundred, again started out, with more enthusiasm than ever.

Anthony Abbott (colored) signed the pledge to close, and appointed 10 o'clock as the time to empty out his stock, which was done in the presence of a crowd exceeding a thousand persons, with bells ringing, cheers and speeches, as before.

All the drug stores and saloons, with the exception of four or five, have come to terms, and the ladies are holding an all-day prayer-meeting at these places now (Wednesday) with a force of a hundred or more.

They have adopted the same plan in Hillsboro, O., with the same success.

A body of the Wilmington ladies sent a dispatch here this morning requesting two or three of the leaders of this movement to come over and start the ball rolling there.

Your correspondent has heard it predicted by old men, and men of experience, that not a saloon will be open here at the end of ten days. And what with the indictments out against each of them, and the number of suits under the Adair law, the prophecy is likely to be fulfilled.

I send inclosed a copy of the appeal:

> Knowing, as you do, the fearful effects of intoxicating drinks, we, the women of Washington, after earnest prayer and deliberation, have decided to appeal to you to desist from this ruinous traffic, that our husbands, brothers, and especially our sons, be no longer exposed to this terrible temptation, and that we may no longer see them led into those paths which go down to sin and bring both soul and body to destruction. We appeal to the better instincts of your hearts, in the name of desolated homes, blasted hopes, ruined lives, widowed hearts, for the honor of our community, for our prosperity, for our happiness, for our good name as a town, in the name of God, who will judge you as well as ourselves, for the sake of your souls, which are to be saved or lost, we beg, we implore you, to cleanse yourselves from this heinous sin and place yourselves in the ranks of those who are striving to elevate and ennoble themselves and their fellow-men; and this we ask you to pledge yourselves.

Costly Marriage-Gifts.

A marriage fete recently came off in Hanover Square, London, which, owing to the nature and number of costly gifts, as well as to the wealth and standing of the contracting parties, created a great stir among the English aristocracy. The bride was Miss Marjoribanks and the bridegroom Mr. Ridley, M. P. The ceremony took place in St. George's Church, where the rank and fashion of the metropolis assembled in large numbers to participate in the festivities. After the blessing had been pronounced on the wedded pair the parents of the bride invited the guests to inspect the bridal presents, which were displayed at their residence. One table was laid out with magnificent jewels, comprising, among others, Sir Dudley and Lady Marjoribanks' present, a magnificent tiara with five stars, ear-rings and radiated star of brilliants of the finest water; from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks, a necklace and pendant, together with bracelets and ear-rings of diamonds, style Louis XV.; from Sir Matthew Ridley, father of the bridegroom, a necklace, ear-rings and brooch, together with two bracelets set with diamonds and carbuncles, a case of three gem rings, one of a single stone brilliant, another of an emerald surrounded with small brilliants, and a ruby of remarkable color and purity, also surrounded with small brilliants, and a carbuncle and a brilliant ring. On the same table was a splendid present from the tenantry of Guisachan, consisting of a Scotch gold bracelet, ear-rings and pendants set with pearls and a Scotch gold coronet or tiara, set with pearls, from Sir Dudley's Inverness tradespeople. There were besides twenty-seven necklaces, eighteen lockets, twenty-four pairs of bracelets, thirteen lockets, seven tiaras, and fourteen pairs of ear-rings—all of the finest gold and set with pearls, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, turquoise, and coral. Another table was laid out with some exquisite fans, several being of marvelous beauty. The largest and principal table was covered with silver, gilt, and other plate of the finest pattern and workmanship. Upwards of 200 gifts were displayed, the donors comprising a large and fashionable circle of aristocratic acquaintances.

RALPH KEELER.

The Story of "Vagabond Adventures."

From the Boston Advertiser.

The arrival of the United States steamer Juniata from Santiago de Cuba, leaves little room for doubt but that Mr. Ralph Keeler, the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, has met his death by falling overboard from the steamer which left that place about the 14th inst. for Manzanillo, as he was seen to go on board in the morning, and was reported missing by the Captain the next morning. What little is known about Ralph Keeler's early life has been furnished by himself in his "Vagabond Adventures," published by J. R. Osgood & Co. in 1870. It is evident that his early home was not a pleasant one. He was born in Ohio, and, at the mature age of 11 years, took a solemn vow that he would have nothing more to do with the people of his home circle in Buffalo, or with any whatsoever of his relatives, some of whom had placed him there, and he ran away, leaving at night, with nothing save what he had upon his back. He soon got a job as steward's assistant, on the steamer Diamond, which he had to give up because his relatives tracked him. He then shipped as cabin boy in the Baltic, at $10 a month, which he never got. After dodging about the lake cities, and twice narrowly escaping falling into the hands of his relatives, he got a place as key boy on the Northern Indiana. Here he remained through the season, and made enough to allow him to go to school. This, however, he left within a month or two, in order to have more time to devote to negro minstrelsy. His talents in this direction got him a place as train-boy on the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, and in the following summer an engagement with Johnny Booker's negro minstrels as jig-dancer at $5 a week, and all expenses paid. The company bursted at Pittsburgh a week after it left Toledo, but soon after reorganized, with Keeler as end-man with the tamborine. He subsequently filled an engagement with Mike Mitchell, and afterward with Dr. Spalding as jig and wench-dancer with his floating-palace show, where the work was so severe that he became disgusted with negro minstrelsy, and made up his mind to go back to his books. St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau, charmed him with its beautiful exterior, and boldly going to the President, he stated his wishes, and six months later started back there from Galveston. The river was frozen, and the journey by land so expensive that he had but $35 left when he reached there. The good President, Father S. V. Ryan, since made Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, did not turn him away, and there he spent sixteen happy months, after which he went to Toledo, and got a situation in the Post-Office. He had been there but a few months, when the idea of going to Europe seized him, and he started with $181 in his pocket. He went from Toledo to New York as a cattle-drover, bought a steerage ticket to London, and reached the English capital during the World's Fair, in 1862. He went thence to Paris, and almost immediately left the French capital for Heidelberg,—his capital of $80 would not stand a long sojourn in Paris. Here he became a student of the famous Karl Rupert University, and while there made pedestrian tours through Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Belgium, and France, always in the dress of a Handwerksbuche. When he got back to Heidelberg at Christmas, he had reached the end of his $181. He had written to innumerable American newspapers, but heard nothing at all until that Christmas, when he received $25 from an American newspaper, to which he said he had written twenty letters of news and twenty-five of duns. A subsequent letter containing $50 made Heidelberg too small to hold him, and he started down the Rhine. He went through Belgium and Holland, and a few months later turned up in an obscure garret in the Quartier Latin. In Paris he met George Alfred Townsend, who suggested that he try some English magazine. His cash capital then consisted of 25 francs and 4 sous. His article was accepted, and he went to Florence, where he lived all winter on the proceeds. He then sent another article, which was respectfully declined. He sent the rejected manuscript to a less pretentious periodical in Edinburgh, and started for Leghorn. There he found an American Captain who consented to take him home and let him owe him $50. Luckily enough, when he reached Boston, without a cent in his pocket, he found a letter which had been forwarded, containing a draft on London for the almost forgotten article which he had sent to Edinburgh in sheer desperation. This enabled him to pay for his passage and reach Toledo, his starting place, after an absence of a little over two years, and an expense of a little over $300. Keeler was then 22 years of age. He seems to have disappeared from the notice of the public for some time until the early part of 1869, when he sent to the *Atlantic* his sketch, "Three Years a Negro Minstrel." This was published in July. Six months later he sent "A Tour of Europe for One Hundred and Eighty-One Dollars," and received for the article more than half as much as the whole trip cost him. This was printed in July, and he presented himself at the office for employment about that time. For the rest of the year he wrote reviews for the *Atlantic* and revised the proofs. In January, 1870, *Every Saturday* became an illustrated periodical, and Mr. Keeler started on a tour in search of the picturesque on the Mississippi. He was accompanied by Mr. A. R. Waud, and the enterprise was unprecedented in the annals of periodicals. The first of the series appeared in the issue for May 20, and they were published, with hardly a single hiatus, until Nov. 25, during which every principal city on the Mississippi was visited, and two or three brilliant articles prepared on the Chicago fire. With the next change in the style of *Every Saturday*, Keeler's services could no longer be made available and he again went to Europe. On his return he sent another article to the *Atlantic*. This, like all his other contributions, was published in July. Its title is "An Amateur Supe's Story." Mr. Keeler also had a novel, "Gloverson and His Silent Partner," published by Lee & Shepard, two or three years ago.

A Tough Old Couple.

Matamoras (Pa.) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The toughest man in America lives two miles below this place. His name is F. A. Rose. He is over 75 years old. Within the last ten years he has had both legs broken, his skull smashed, his hip dislocated, a shoulder-blade and three ribs fractured, an arm broken, and his teeth knocked out, all by runaway accidents. He always drives a young and spirited house before a wagon over 40 years old. His harness is patched up and tied together with ropes and strings. After every one of his accidents he has insisted on getting around before the broken bones were properly set. The consequence is that his limbs are crooked and not to be relied on. He is obliged to attend to his work on crutches, but still drives fractious young horses to his dilapidated wagon. The horse that will not rear and plunge at the sight of the cars is too tame for him, and he exchanges it for another.

Mr. Rose has a wife as tough as himself. She is almost old as he, and has been more or less crippled for years, but has attended to her household duties with the aid of canes or crutches. She recently fell and broke her arm, but she did not think it worth mentioning, and went about her work as usual.

Old Mr. Rose is one of the wealthiest men in the Delaware Valley. Together with his son and two grandsons he owns two miles of rich flat along the river, and as far back on the mountain. He says he thinks he will reach a hundred years if the next horse that runs away with him does not break his neck. Nothing short of that, he thinks, will kill him.

Drawing It Uncommonly Mild.

From the Providence Journal.

The Spanish are noted for their magniloquence and their courtesy of speech. We remember a summons to one of the filibusters, some years ago, to come home to be tried for his life, with the certainty of his conviction. The missive ended with "May God preserve you for many years." The exile, thus invited to return to the land of his birth and his affections, evidently thought that the better mode of carrying out this charitable benediction would be not to trust his life within reach of the Spanish officials.

The Havana *Diario* declared that the person who communicated the first report of the President's message was "destitute of due exactitude." It was not strange, with cable telegraphic rates by the letter, instead of by the word, that these four words were translated by the shorter one "lied," which was the form in which it appeared in the New York papers, where the directness and simplicity of the expression conformed more nearly to the methods and practices of American journalism. Think of two of the great New York papers charging each other with the "destitution of due exactitude."

HIGHLY MIRACULOUS.

A Bride Turned to Stone—A Louisiana Physician's Story of a Marvelous Case of Human Petrifaction.

From the New York Sun.

SIR: There have been so many comments in the papers, and I receive so many letters which it is impossible for me to answer, in reference to the curious case of petrifaction which recently came under my notice, that I am constrained to write an account of the whole affair, giving at the same time my hypothesis as explanatory of the rationale.

Mr. Frederick Haller is by profession a lawyer. He early acquired, however, quite a fondness for the natural sciences, especially geology. He has perhaps the largest and most complete geological cabinet in Louisiana. Whenever he wishes to relieve himself from the dry details of law he withdraws himself into his "Rock Study," as he calls the apartment where he keeps his cabinet and books relating to science, and there passes many hours in experiment, in reading, and in manipulating the geological and paleontological collections which, through a period of nearly thirty years, he has drawn together.

Having married early in life, some five years ago he lost his wife and gave up his household affairs to an elderly maiden sister. Something over a month ago he married again, taking as his bride a beautiful and charming young girl of 16. As physician to her father's family and an intimate friend, I was an honored guest at the marriage ceremony. I am sure I never saw a more beautiful and happy bride. No one could have dreamed of the strange fate which awaited her.

On the morrow after the wedding Mr. Haller took his young bride to his residence, a splendid mansion in the suburbs of the village. She was accompanied by a number of her female friends who were to spend the day with her, while he, having business of importance at his office in town, promised to return as speedily as he could dispose of the business. The bride, being installed in her new home, cared to take little notice of household matters for this first day of matrimonial life, preferring to amuse herself with the friends who had come over with her, knowing that the domestic affairs were in good hands.

At about 1 o'clock she and some three or four of her most intimate friends went into Mr. Haller's "Rock Study," already mentioned, to look over the cabinet of curiosities, where they amused themselves in frivolous gaiety, such as young and thoughtless girls would indulge in, harmless and innocent to all appearance. Among the curiosities which Mr. Haller had gathered were several round bowlders brought from Arkansas. These bowlders, on being broken, present in the central space a crystalline formation, and are usually not much larger than the double fists. One of these, however, was unusually large, measuring twenty-one inches in circumference. Frequently the internal surface, always hollow, contains water, or rather a concentrated solution of silica in water. This fact was known to one of the young ladies, who mentioned it. At once they all began to wonder whether there was water in the large bowlder. Two of the smaller ones had been broken, showing in the centre large crystals, and had contained water, according to the assertion of the young lady who had gained her information at some other time in a previous visit.

At once it was proposed to break the large one, and several ineffectual attempts were made by them with a geological hammer always present. They called to their aid a colored man, a servant on the place, who was requested to break open the rock, as they called it. He readily assented, being willing to thus render his first service to the new mistress. A pitcher being placed underneath the bowlder as the man held it, one sturdy blow of his stalwart arm cracked it, and the fluid within ran out and was collected in the pitcher, scarcely losing a drop, there being half a pint of it. A few additional blows opened the bowlder, presenting large, fine, transparent crystals of quartz. These were much admired, and other friends were called from the parlor to look at the novelty.

The bride, without ever giving it a thought, conceived the notion of drinking the water from the bowlder. She poured most of it into a glass tumbler, nearly filling it, and, lifting it to her lips, she drank first to the health of her husband, then to that of the unmarried friends in the room, wishing them shortly to be happy brides like herself, and drained the glass, all being done so quickly that no one had time to interfere or to think that any consequences might follow.

At first it was thought that no harm was done, and it was considered a fine joke, and much merriment was made. But in a few moments the youthful bride complained of excessive pain in the stomach, and she began to realize the rashness of her action. A messenger was sent in haste for her husband and myself. Mr. Haller's office being near my own, we received the message almost simultaneously, and we rapidly drove together in my buggy to his house. When we arrived she was dead, a period of fifteen minutes having elapsed from the time of taking the fatal draught to the time of extinction of life. They were just laying her out on my arrival. To my surprise, I found she had grown in that short period so rigid as to render it difficult to straighten her limbs. In the course of three-quarters of an hour her whole body became as hard and inflexible as bone.

I pass over the grief and consternation of the husband and family as something too sacred for remark, confining myself exclusively to the scientific facts. It was plain that something akin to ossification had taken place. On more minute examination and inquiry, I found that the dissolved silica she had taken into her stomach had been absorbed and transmitted by the chylopoietic apparatus and blood-vessels throughout the system, and that her whole body was a petrifaction.

The case being so singular and so sudden, the husband and the bride's family consented to a post mortem examination, other medical men coming to my assistance. We found it impossible to cut through any portion with our scalpels. Dr. Ferguson broke his scalpel in the first attempt. We were able only to break through the chest with a hatchet, finding extreme difficulty in entering the thoracic cavity, the contents being all solidified. The heart was found as firm and solid as a stone, resembling a piece of cornelian as to both color and consistency. Entering the abdominal cavity only by means of repeated blows of the hatchet, we found the contents of the stomach, the food, the bile, the liver, and other neighboring organs, solidified. It is needless to say we found it impossible to remove anything, except in fractured pieces. The arteries and veins were perfectly rigid, the blood itself being turned to stone.

Having satisfied ourselves of the stony character of the entire body and its contents, it was delivered to the family and interred. Some suspicions having been aroused that there might have been poison in the pitcher which contained the silica solution, all the witnesses have been sworn and have testified under oath.

My first object was to secure the remains of the solution of silica left in the pitcher, there being about an ounce, which I carefully put into a vial, corking closely. Portions of this have been variously tested, the result each time showing simply a very strong solution of silica in pure water. The few drops which had been left in the tumbler, exposed to evaporation, became, in a short time, a hard, clear concrete, resembling flint, or, rather, transparent quartz, yielding sparks on being struck against steel.

The pathology in this case, while it is very striking, is very plain, although I differ with my confreres in regard to the final or ultimate cause. It is well known as a geological fact that petrifactions are due to the infiltration of siliceous earth or lime into the inerstitial spaces of the substance undergoing the process. It is well known, also, as a physiological fact, that various substances, usually medicinal agents, when taken into the stomach are rapidly conveyed to every portion of the human body, in some instances in the space of two minutes. In this instance the flint or quartz (calcareous earth) was held in solution, and, being swallowed, was rapidly conveyed everywhere throughout the body, filling the interstitial spaces, and the necessary result was almost instantaneous petrifaction, solidifying the tissues and ending in death, the process being that of infiltration.

This is the geological view, and, while it is in the main correct, it wholly fails to explain why so small amount of the solution should petrify so large a body, and should do so in such a brief time. I do not believe that on the hypothesis of infiltration alone petrification would take place so rapidly. There is no doubt of the absorption of the dissolved silica, and of its rapid conveyance to every part of the body, but that the petrification is owing to the infiltration I cannot admit. It must be explained upon a different hypothesis.

It is well known by physiologists that those proteine compounds—albumen, fribrin, casein, and gluten—are the proximate or organic elements, along with some other ultimate or organic elements, which constitute the compounents of the human body. The proteine compounds are formed by carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, in definite proportions, according to my distinguished countryman, Prof. Kollike, thus: C 40 H 31 N 5 O 12, each having a different amount of phosphorus and sulphur; this combination forming so many molecules.

Now, silica is a compound of oxygen and silicon. In a very small amount of silica the number of atoms of silicon is immense. The very moment the silica enters the circulation and is distributed throughout the capillaries it parts with its oxygen, and each atom of silicon being set free, combines with a proteine molecule. These proteine molecules, which form respectively the albumen, the fribrin, the casein, and the gluten, at once change these organic elements into what might be termed petrifactive elements, destroying, as it were, the vital germs, and substituting inorganic proteinaceous principles. I submit this as the most philosophical rationale.

In conclusion, I would say that I have invariably answered all correspondents who have sought information from me in regard to this case who have written in a candid manner, searching after truth, and who did not seem to write out of mere idle curiosity. One correspondent went so far as to ask whether the body could be obtained for exhibition, offering a large sum of money. Such unfeeling wretches are not worthy of being replied to. I will add that I may be still addressed at Marksville, La., but that after the 1st of March I shall be for the greater part of next year at Parchim, in the Province of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

S. GHYWE JOSCHEK, M. D.

P. S.—That this case is not altogether anomalous, I will cite a passage from Dr. Austin Flint's recent "Treatise upon the Practice of Medicine," page 52:

"A change in composition, due to the deposit of earthy salts, in more or less abundance, constitutes what is called calcareous degeneration, calcification, or cretefaction. As just stated, this is apt to supervene upon the atheramotous deposit in the large arteries and within the heart, leading, in the latter situation, to various deformations of the valve. The term ossification is, in general, incorrectly applied to this change. Virchow prefers the name petrifaction."

Further down on the same page he adds:

"I have met with a case of old pleuritis, in which the pleura had become hardened by calcareous deposit to such an extent that it was removed entire, with several quarts of liquid which it contained, and, when opened and the liquid removed, it did not collapse, but retained the form of a solid box."

This was evidently a case of partial petrifaction, not extending throughout the entire system, and not to any vital part, so as to produce immediate death.

S. G. J.

The Evils of Using Tobacco.

The following article, taken from the *Country Gentleman*, so thrillingly sets forth the fearful results of using tobacco that the most hardened sinner must repent and hasten to be wise after reading it:

"First experiment, a hog was shut up in a tight pen, and his only food was one half pound of tobacco a day. In one week he had lost four pounds. Second, a mule was placed in a stall without food. Two plugs of tobacco were placed before her twice a day. She grew gradually restive. On the third day, one plug was forced down her throat, when she tore the experimenter's ear with her teeth, showing the bad effect tobacco has on one's disposition. It was then found necessary to muzzle her so that she could not open her mouth. At the end of eight days she died. Third, a dog was nailed up in a tobacco hogshead. At the end of four days he was taken out much reduced. Fourth, another dog was inclosed in a tobacco barrel and rolled down a steep hill. Within two years that dog went mad! Truly these are Satan's nets! I could cite plenty more of such experiments. We all know that a single drop of the oil of tobacco placed on the end of a dog's tail will kill a man in a minute. Of four men lately killed on the Erie Railway three were smokers, and the father of the other an inveterate chewer of tobacco. On the bodies of the two men washed ashore after the late storm on Lake Michigan papers of tobacco were found. In my own neighborhood a very distressing accident, by which a very estimable lady, the mother of seven lovely children, broke her leg, was occasioned by a pair of runaway horses running into a fence that surrounded a field of tobacco. Miss Chloe Flatfoot recently died in the county adjoining mine at the age of 118 years. She had both chewed and smoked over 100 years, and, as she had no disease till the time of her death, it is only fair to suppose that it was tobacco that killed her. For so long a time was Satan spreading his nets for her; but I think Mr. K. will agree with me that he must have her sure now. But why multiply examples? You know how it is yourself. So, Mr. Editor, do not go on helping spread these nets, by showing in your paper how to grow large crops of tobacco any more. Rather interline the book of Proverbs with the remarks of our second Solomon. Only let me add a word of caution to that gentleman. Does he, let me ask, use tea or coffee? These are our nets of Satan as much as tobacco. Does he eat mince pies and use saleratus? More nets. Does he indulge in ice creams or oysters? Let him beware, lest, when he least expects, Satan, in scooping in his tobacco-users, fly away with him! Graham-bread without salt is his only salvation."

The Heathen Chinee as a Shoemaker.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Within the last six or eight years the shoe business has grown to be one of the most important industries, and is now represented by six large shops. The largest of these is C. T. Sampson's, rendered famous by the employment of "Heathen Chinee." Watching them at their work they seem not greatly unlike American shoemakers, though appearing rather more quick and deft of hand. A glance at their quarters, however, marks them of a different race. The sleeping-bunks, ranged in tiers on all sides of half a dozen rooms, remind one of chicken-coops at a country fair. Rude attempts at papering with picture-papers indicate a slight inculcation of American ideas, but the sleeping-rooms look more like a collection of dog-kennels or overgrown dove-cotes than places for human habitation. In the kitchen the visitor may find half a dozen "Chinee" cooks, perhaps just serving up the dinner—central dishes of meat, vegetables, and potato made into one grand potpourri and a large bowl of rice on every table, with side dishes of fish at every plate, set out on plain board tables, without a suspicion of table cloths or napkins; nothing besides the dishes and food, in fact, except the inevitable chop-sticks. These are all the luxuries of their life, and yet they appear contented and intelligent. Since the trouble, a short time since, of which mention was made at the time in the *Republican*, there has been no disturbance among them, and those who were not sent back to San Francisco during the panic have worked steadily and quietly.

The Truth About the Ashantee War.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 16, reviews the operations of the British forces since the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley on the Gold Coast, and says that a eulogist might claim for that officer a brilliant success, while on the other hand he mentions very unfavorable criticisms which might be made. He adds:

"The truth lies between these two extremes. It is impossible to say whether the affair at Essaman is connected with the Ashantee retreat; it is doubtful whether their homeward movement should be called a retreat at all. Gen. Wolseley has acted with much caution, but it should be remembered that he was dealing with the lives of seamen and marines, who were intended only to be used for defensive purposes. The prestige of the Ashantees as bush-fighters has not been lessened; and, although the King may offer to negotiate for the purpose of consuming the dry season and of delaying our invasion, it is certain that he will not make any concession of importance. In plain words, the Ashantees have not yet been properly thrashed, and they do not think we are able to do it."

As to the coast fever he says:

"There has been a good deal of the ordinary coast fever among the special officers; Sir Garnet himself is 'down,' with several officers of his staff, so that Government House is on board the Simoom. Fever is a terrible word, but in this country no one escapes the disease, and it is in most cases shaken off easily enough."

A Rhode Island Samson.

Newport Letter to Providence Star.

There is living in this city a man quite as remarkable for his muscular powers as was he who in older times bore off on his shoulders the gates of Gaza. When a youth he was wont to shoulder a barrel of flour with his feet inside a peck measure. On one occasion on Stevens' wharf, as the result of a banter that he could not shoulder an anchor weighing 550 pounds, he raised it to his shoulders, carried it up Bannister's wharf, up four steps into the United States Hotel (west door), carried it through, down one step, out of the south door, down the wharf back again, and deposited it on the scales for weighing. The distance he carried it must have been from 300 to 400 yards. The feat was considered so remarkable that it was placed upon the town records, where it may be seen by any who may be incredulous.

On another occasion half a dozen men were tugging at a hogshead of molasses lying on its bilge, endeavoring to place it on end, when he ordered them aside and ended it up alone. Though now 57 years old, he is ready at any time on a wager to lift to his shoulder a barrel of flour. The same man (he is an out-and-out teetotaler now) has been known to stand at the bar of the old Park House and drink thirty-two glasses of liquor without turning round. On one occasion he says that he and another man, making "a night of it," sat down to half a barrel of beer, and drank it all up before morning. Yet no person ever saw this man in the gutter, or even stagger from the effects of his potations. It was his boast in his younger days that he could out-lift and out-drink any man in Rhode Island.

WAS IT A MIRAGE?

A New Theory of the Cause of the Ville du Havre Disaster.

From the New York Bulletin.

The Captain of the Steamship Java, which arrived at this port on the 19th of this month, gives the following as his opinion as to the cause of the late disaster to the steamer Ville du Havre, viz: That Fata Morgana deceived the crew, and consequently the passengers met their most deplorable fate by an optical illusion called mirage, or, in other Northern languages, kimmung. Mirage, as most of our readers are aware, is a kind of optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere is a species of mirage. The mirage is frequently seen in the deserts of Persia, Tartary, in Lower Egypt, and also on the plains of Mexico and in other places, whereof the French physicist, Biot, in his "Astronomic Physicale," Vol. 1, gives very interesting details. The mirage, for instance, presents to the caravan of weary, exhausted, and thirsty wanderers the appearance of water, which induces them and, more so, their fatigued camels and parched horses to hasten in the direction of the vision in order to get the means of quenching their thirst. They find, alas! too late, that only an optical delusion had led them astray, and are doubly disappointed at last. In these deserts generally the objects themselves are seen, besides a reversed image of them in the air. On the high seas, however, often three images can be observed, one of the object itself, in a direct way, and in an upright position; next, one in the water reversed and caused by its mirror-like surface, and thirdly, a reflected one of the former, but in an upright position. "Fata Morgana" is a pretended fairy, which, by the superstitious Sicilian fishermen, is held in great dread for the fatal consequences she throws upon them by leading them astray through her fictitious objects. She brings forth her mirages rising from the sea by the water-evaporating heat of the sun, and they are the more deceptive, as they originate during the serene, warm, and quiet weather. They gradually transform to strange likenesses of ships, towers, castles, and so forth, and deceive even the scientist. By the motion of the water and that of the air, those insubstantial pictures receive motion themselves, and thus get that magical appearance which is usually the case with those apparitions of the Fata Morgana peculiar to the Sicilian coast, near the Strait of Messina.

A distinguished passenger of the Java, Mr. Moses L. Beach (the former proprietor of the *Sun*), asserts that he witnessed some such apparition—that is to say, in looking from one part of the ship he at one and the same time observed a heavy rain pouring down; while looking immediately afterward at the phenomenon, from another part of the same vessel, he did not perceive the least particle of the said occurrence, and could not observe even a drop of rain. The idea is, then, that the supposed apparitional place of the sailing vessel Loch Earn, resulting from observations made from a different part of the Ville du Havre from that which would have shown the true position of the former, led to the fatal belief that the distance between the two was greater than it really was, and so produced the collision. The conclusion, therefore, is arrived at that, for the avoidance of similar collisions in future, observations—especially when the atmosphere is unusually loaded with the watery vapor which brings forth those reflected images—ought to be made from two different points, and these as wide apart as possible. It may be a fancy that the awful disaster alluded to was the product of an optical illusion, but in seeking to arrive at the real cause of the catastrophe, fancies, as well as facts, as aids to investigation, may not unreasonably be taken into account.

DEATHS.

WALLIN—On New Year's morning, at the family residence, near Saugatuck, Mich., Orcelia Tanner, wife of F. B. Wallin.

We last week published an account of the death, by drowning, of their eldest son. The mother was at that time sick with an attack of heart-disease, and never recovered from the shock of that sad event.

Their many friends in this State and Michigan will deeply sympathize with the family in this double bereavement.

RING—In Denver, Col., on the 27th ult., Harvey B. Ring, aged 50 years.

TAYLOR—Dec. 31, 1873, Margaret Lucretia Sinclair Taylor, infant daughter of John R. and Christia Sinclair Taylor, at their residence, 34 Wilcox-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

RETAIL SALE OF

Fur Goods, Robes, &c.,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st. The Furs to be sold are from a first-class Retail Furrier. Every article guaranteed to be as represented. Money refunded if they are not.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS. BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, Rubbers, Glove Gauntlets, &c., On THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 9½ o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Jan. 2, 1874.

We commence the New Year with an immense sale of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, Extension Tables, Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, and General Merchandise.

Also, a large lot of Groceries, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., and by order of Joel D. Harvey, Esq., Assignee, 1 Wardrobe, 1 Office Table, lot Screens, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the Franklin Bank, in bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE. EFFECTS OF THE FRANKLIN BANK,

Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., Saturday Morning, Jan. 3, 1874.

One large Bankers' Safe, cost $3,000. One splendid Bank Counter and Railing. One Wardrobe. Six Chairs, two Office Desks. Gas Fixtures, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.

Sold by order of J. D. Harvey, Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents, 195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Auction Sales, Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to outside sales.

RETURNS MADE 36 HOURS AFTER SALE Consignments sol[icited]

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION. Regular South Side Sale of Household Furniture.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. Elegant Parlor and Chamber sets, Wardrobes, Marble Top Sideboards, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Mirrors, and Stoves. Also a chattel mortgage sale of household furniture. 14 crates W. G. English crockery at 11 o'clock. Buggies and Harnesses.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Saturday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, We shall offer an unusually LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., composed largely of SECOND-HAND GOODS from a first-class house; also a large stock of ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, which must be sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE. 50 Rich Chromos in Gold Frames will also be sold in this sale, together with a large assortment of sundry merchandise.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 224 and 226 East Madison-st.

VOLUME 27

KEARNEY'S

KEARN[EY'S]

EXTRACT

Bright's

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSI[A], NERVOU[S], DROP[SY]

BLADDER AND

STONE IN THE

KEARNEY'S BUC[HU]

BLADDER, KIDN[EY], DROPSICAL

NO MATTER WHA[T]

Depot, No. 104 Duane

BANK STATE[MENT]

QUARTERLY ST[ATEMENT] OF The State Savings [Institution] OF CHICA[GO]

Thursday Morning,

STATEM[ENT]

Prairie State Loan and

DISSOLUTION

Copartner[ship]

DISSOLUT[ION]

DISSOLUTION OF PA[RTNERSHIP]

STOCKHOLDERS'

NOTI[CE]

Stockholders'

NOTI[CE]

NOTI[CE]

MISCELLAN[EOUS]

PLAYS.

LOTTER[Y]

ROYAL HAVANA

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874. NUMBER 133.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF

The State Savings Institution

OF CHICAGO,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$1,487,096.93
Time Loans on Collaterals	1,042,170.49
Call Loans on Collaterals	703,764.82
Overdrafts	1,394.16
Chicago City Certificates	150,000.00
South Park Bonds	179,000.00
County and School Bonds	8,400.00
Improved Real Estate	221,992.18
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	10,000.00
Cash and Exchange	659,326.12
	$4,463,244.68

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$3,938,128.98
Capital Stock	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	25,115.70
	$4,463,244.68

D. D. SPENCER, President.
C. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Prairie State Loan and Trust Comp'y,

At the Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts to Stockholders	$2,500.00
Other Loans and Discounts	419,419.03
Cash and Exchange	38,059.71
Gold and Silver Coin	2,091.60
Revenue Stamps	250.00
Cook County Bonds	60,000.00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at cost	5,233.32
Com. Nat. Bank Stock, at cash value	30,000.00
Real Estate (Banking House)	111,223.69
Furniture, Fixtures, and Safes	5,566.25
	$794,378.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000.00
Surplus Fund	48,277.06
Savings Deposits	463,795.14
Commercial Deposits	132,305.22
	$794,378.42

JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President.
T. M. AVERY, Vice President.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

I, Christian B. Meyer, Cashier of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHRISTIAN B. MEYER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, A. D. 1874. CHAS. T. PAGE, Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters connected with the late firm of HALLOCK & WHEELER will be adjusted by S. HALLOCK or U. H. WHEELER.

S. HALLOCK,
U. H. WHEELER,
G. F. CLINE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and firm of HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO., for continuing the business heretofore done by Hallock & Wheeler and Geo. P. Holmes, viz.: Rubber Goods, Belting and Hose of all kinds, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

S. HALLOCK,
GEO. P. HOLMES,
W. H. SALISBURY,
G. F. CLINE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

In retiring from the late firm of Hallock & Wheeler, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO. to my many friends, and to the trade generally. For the present I will be found at the old location, No. 189 Randolph-st. U. H. WHEELER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Kellogg & Goodnow expires this day by limitation. The undersigned will receive all dues and pay all indebtedness of said firm, and will continue the Produce Commission business at 166 Washington-st. on his own account. W. H. GOODNOW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Ulrich & Doerr is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JACOB ULRICH.
Jan. 1, 1874. JOHN DOERR.
All the business of the firm will be adjusted by John Doerr. The business will be continued under the firm of Ulrich & Tughtmeyer. We thank the trade for their general patronage and hope they will find the new firm ready to do all business promptly.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
L. J. GAGE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873. Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking House TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 12, 1873. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAYS. PLAYS.

DRAMATIC CLUBS AND AMATEURS. French's, Lacy's, DeWitt's, and Cumberland's Plays always on hand. Also, Wigs, Mustaches, Colored Fire, &c., &c., by M. J. McGRATH,
Late McNally & Co., 153 South Desplaines-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

$500,000 drawn every 17 days. Circulars giving full information sent free on application. We cash prizes and fill orders. Address J. MARIO & CO., 82 Broadway, Room 8, New York. P. O. Box 2341.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

OF CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM AND KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unsatisfied demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

So necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business men, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard.

Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT

DISCOUNT

On all Garments Ordered of us During January and February, 1874.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FINANCIAL.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

2,200 Shares of Stock

OF

F. B. GARDNER COMPANY.

SHARES, $100 EACH.

Public notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. R. Field & Co., Room 10 Portland Block, No. 68 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., twenty-two hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of a corporation styled "F. B. Gardner Company," as represented by 10 several certificates of stock, as follows: Four certificates of 250 shares each; two certificates for 200 shares each; three certificates for 100 shares each; and one certificate for 500 shares; the shares being of $100 each. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of indebtedness of F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner & Co., now overdue and unpaid, for which said stock was pledged as collateral security for the payment thereof. Full information concerning said corporation and all matters pertaining to said stock will be given at any time by the undersigned, at the office aforesaid.
C. R. FIELD,
Agent and Attorney for the holders of said indebtedness.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

The Commercial National Bank

Will pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent to its stockholders on and after January 5, 1874.
H. F. EAMES, Pres't.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

ATTENTION!

TAX-BUYERS!

A most Profitable Investment is offered in the Tax Certificates held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1872, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and 25 per cent advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; 50 per cent from 6 to 12 months; 75 per cent from 12 to 18 months; and 100 per cent from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, delinquent taxpayers may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may remain unsold, upon payment of the amount of sale and three per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows:

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Wednesday evening.

Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of cars can be got ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
W. P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A., F. and A. M. The members of the above Lodge, with their families, are respectfully requested to meet at their old hall, No. 681 West Lake-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m., to witness the installation of its officers and take part in banquet. By order of W. M.
J. CLUETT, Sec.

Masonic.

There will be a special communication of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A., F. and A. M., held at the new hall, 710 Cottage Grove-av., this (Saturday) evening, Jan. 3, for work on the First Degree. The fraternity are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
J. E. CHADWICK, Sec.

Masonic.

The regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple (corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.) this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work, 14°. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., Operating Surgeon for deafness, blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West.

WASHINGTON.

Further Charges Against Gen. Howard.

How Horace Porter Draws Salary Without Service.

The Public Debt Increased Over Eight Millions in December.

The Stables for the House of Representatives.

The Appropriations Committee Think They Can Save Twenty Millions.

The Spanish Indemnity Claim Not Yet Officially Received.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HORACE PORTER'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Administration organs have rushed to the defense of the President in the matter of Horace Porter's resignation. They account for the fact that Porter's name is still on the army register by pointing out that the President is authorized by law to accept all officers' resignation, to date a year from the time at which the resignation was tendered, granting him, at the same time, a leave of absence for that period. By this means the officer is enabled to draw a year's salary without being subject to duty. It is in this way, they explain, that Porter's resignation was accepted, and his year's leave of absence is not expired. The law was passed when the army was cut down, a few years ago, and it was thought a simple act of justice to the large number of officers who were suddenly thrown out of employment that they should be paid a year's salary, by which their maintenance would be assured till they had obtained a business foothold in civil life. Nobody objected to it. But it is not the custom nowadays, and it has not been since the reduction of the army was accomplished, to give the advantage of a leave of absence for a year to an officer who resigns. It was not intended by law that this provision should apply for all time to come. Nobody dreamed that in subsequent years the President would undertake to extend the benefits of the act to an officer who tendered his resignation merely to enable him to go to a profitable business in civil life. This was the case of Horace Porter. He resigned a position where his salary was about $2,700 a year to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Pullman Car Company at $10,000 a year. The change was all to his own advantage, but it was in President Grant's power, by a perverted construction of the statute, to give him his salary for a year without expecting him to render any return for the same. All because he was a favorite at the White House, where he had served so long as a Private Secretary, the President did not hesitate to thus favor him as he does not favor an army officer once in a year, and at the expense of the public. If Mr. Grant had paid Porter $2,700 out of his own pocket as a testimonial of his esteem, and in appreciation of his services in the White House, it would have been well enough; but when he applies the public money to pay his little private testimonials, the act is something very like what we look for from President Grant, but it is indefensible.

NEW YEAR'S MANNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the official public reception at the White House yesterday, press reporters who were present as reporters were shoved into an ante-room with the lackeys and valets of the foreign Ministers, where they were only allowed an opportunity of admiring the gorgeous livery of the down-stairs aristocracy. This is the third time that this has been done, and it has excited so much indignation that the evening Administration organ, the *Star*, prints a strong protest against it. The blame seems to be with Gen. Babcock. Very few newspaper men, save those connected with the city press, have taken the trouble to visit the White House in the past year or two for the purpose of writing accounts of official ceremonies, as the treatment they receive is intolerable.

REMAINS OF GEN. SWEET.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Gen. Benjamin J. Sweet, were adopted to-day by the officers and clerks of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Later in the day, Gen. Sweet's former official associates, led by Commissioner Douglas and Solicitor Chevley, walked to the railroad depot as an escort to the remains of the deceased, which were forwarded to Chicago this evening for interment.

A SALARY-GRAB PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet of seventeen pages has just been issued by the Government Printer, entitled Congressional Salaries, and it is now being circulated by mail all over the country. The book is a collection of the speeches of Benjamin Butler on the 17th of December, and Messrs. Butler, Wilson, and Eldridge on the 18th, in reply to Hale, of New York. Benjamin Butler is supposed to have superintended the job with an idea that the country is thirsting for the words of wisdom to which he gave utterance in discussing the question.

ORDWAY'S "CONTINGENT" FUND.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is entitled by law to a messenger at an annual salary of $1,650. For some years, Ordway has had his son's name carried on the rolls as holding the position, and has drawn the salary for him with cheerful and healthy regularity. During all of the time, however, the boy has been attending college in New England, and has rendered no official service to the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other officer of the House.

THE HOUSE STABLES.

The House paid last year from its contingent fund for the use of nine horses for carriage and saddle purposes the sum of $7,500. The Doorkeeper of the House, Otis L. Buxton, receives $2.50 a day for the use of a carriage and horse, and $2 a day for the use of a saddle-horse all the year round, whether Congress is in session or not. As both the animals are fed and cared for at Government expense, the Doorkeeper is presumed to have a pretty good thing of it.

FOREIGN COINS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a letter to the Attorney-General, referring to him for opinion the law of Congress, which makes it the Secretary's duty to assay the coins of the various nations of the world each year. The Secretary wishes to know whether the law means that he shall direct that the coins shall be taken at their value, as thus ascertained, at the custom-houses. The Solicitor of the Treasury is of opinion that the above is the correct construction of the law. The Attorney-General's decision is expected to-morrow.

DEATH OF COL. OWEN.

Col. Sam Owen, proprietor of the Owen House in this city, died this evening after a lingering illness of about a year. He was Colonel of one of the district regiments during the rebellion, and his was the first command to cross the Long Bridge. He was for many years a member of the City Council, and one of the most prominent citizens of Washington, and was widely known throughout the entire country.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HOWARD.

A letter was received here this evening from a gentleman now a resident of Baltimore, but formerly a clerk in the employ of Gen. George W. Bullock, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau under Howard. The writer of the letter says that it was his duty, while in the service of the Bureau, to examine the vouchers for each and every month, and also to make out the pay-rolls. He avers that horses and carriages for the private use of Gen. Howard and members of his staff, and summer vacations for the favorite clerks, including their traveling expenses, were provided and paid for with money belonging to the Government; that the wife of Capt. Sladen, a member of Howard's staff, was borne on the pay-rolls under her maiden name; that Howard's coachman was borne on the pay-rolls, as was also the wife of one Capt. Girard, while she had no appointment and did no duty whatever. In conclusion he states, that there are many other irregularities which ought to be made public, and volunteers to give his testimony before a committee at any time. He signs his full name, and the letter bears every indication of having been written by one who knew whereof he affirmed, and was confident of his ability to back up what he asserts.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The public debt statement for January is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,218,728,150
Five per cent bonds	503,478,800
Total coin bonds	$1,722,206,950
Lawful money debt	13,678,000
Matured debt	11,070,880
Legal-tender notes	378,481,389
Certificates of deposit	36,720,000
Fractional currency	48,544,792
Coin certificates	37,543,300
Total without interest	$ 501,289,431
Total debt	$2,249,245,262
Total interest	42,547,025
Cash in the Treasury:	
Coin	$91,479,109
Currency	4,277,851
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	36,720,000
Total in Treasury	$ 132,476,961
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	2,159,315,326
Increase during the month	8,433,272
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,666,054
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,781,931

RAILWAY GUARDS.

A member of the House of Representatives from the West intends, soon after Congress reassembles, to offer a bill providing for a system of guards to be established more generally along the tracks of railways to see that the tracks are clear and the switches in their proper position. It also provides for a more general and thorough inspection of the rolling-stock at the depots.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order announcing the death of Deputy Commissioner Sweet, and directing as a proper and fitting testimonial of respect to the memory of deceased, that Wm. A. Avery, Chief Clerk, and John B. Taylor, head of the division in the Bureau, shall accompany the body from this city to its final resting-place. With assent of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is directed that the transaction of official business in the Internal Revenue office be suspended on the day on which the funeral takes place.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $378,401,701.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

No official information has been received confirmatory of the report from Madrid respecting the indemnity to be demanded by the Spanish Government in the case of the Virginius, nor is it probable that any such claim will be presented. If, at any future time, bill of damages should be presented, payment would, there is good ground for stating, be refused, on the principle established by the Geneva Tribunal in disallowance of indirect or consequential damages. The preparation of the Virginius correspondence will be completed to-morrow, and may be sent to Congress on Monday next. It is represented to be voluminous.

An appropriation by Congress of nearly $2,000,000, gold, will be required in satisfaction of the claims allowed by the late United States and British Commission.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

The decision of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, that a National Bank cannot be thrown into bankruptcy, is the position which has always been maintained by the Comptroller of the Currency. The latter holds that the National Banking Act itself provides all the necessary means for administering upon insolvent National Banks.

THE REVENUE DEFICIENCY.

The House Committee on Appropriations have proceeded so far with their work that they believe a reduction of $20,000,000 in the estimates is possible. The estimated deficit in the revenue for the fiscal year is $40,000,000, and it seems certain that the additional $20,000,000 must be obtained by increased taxation.

THE PANIC AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending with Dec. 31, 1873:

For July	$8,821,018
For August	8,525,289
For September	8,824,671
For October	6,908,461
For November	6,734,050
For December	8,012,984
Total	$47,826,473

A glance at the above statement will show that there was a falling off of about $2,000,000 per month in the receipts for October and November as compared with those of July, August, and September. Stated precisely, the average receipts per month for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $8,723,059; for October and November, $6,822,255, being a difference of $1,902,404. The income tax having been repealed, a great part of which was formerly collected during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and special taxes due May 1 having been mostly collected for the current year in May and June, instead of July and August, as heretofore, there is no reason why August and September should have been greater than the average receipts for October and November, except the financial depression referred to. It is evident, therefore, that the receipts for October and November were nearly four millions less than they would have been but for the disturbance in financial affairs. But from the last week in November to the present writing—Dec. 31, 1873—there has been a steady increase in receipts, coming up for the month of December to $8,012,984, or within $723,675 of the three months just previous to the panic.

THOSE STOLEN TEAMS.

Washington (Dec. 28) Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The combat deepens over the private carriages and servants. One Cabinet officer is reported to have sold out his establishment and returned the original amount to the contingent fund. Not only are the Department officers provoked and indignant at the impertinence of the Senate Judiciary Committee, but they are incensed at the attempt of Williams' friends to defend him by saying that everybody else about the Departments were driving themselves and families in similar stolen teams.

Before the subject is disposed of, the chances are that half the officials of high rank in this city will be by the ears. The last discovery of an extra fine carriage and span is that of the Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, Frederick Watts, Jr., who comes over to the city regularly to his meals, and his driver sits in state outside and waits for him. Senators and Members here say the matter has become such a public scandal that it must be investigated at the meeting of Congress.

The book of estimates contains an item of $7,500 for forage for the marine corps. This is inserted under the naval establishment. It has been ascertained that, although the Comptroller of the Treasury construes the present law as prohibiting military officers from drawing commutation of quarters, all of the principal officers here own houses, such as Gens. Sherman, Meigs, and others, and receive commutation under the pretext that the War Department rents rooms for them. The money is obtained by these officers turning these houses over to agents, generally members of their families, who in turn rent them to the Government for an amount equal to the commutation paid for rooms due to the rank of each officer.

The horses for that $1,600 landaulet cost the contingent fund $750. The carriage turns out to be one never used by the Department, but wholly by the family of Williams. It is upholstered with rose-colored silk, and has the family monogram on the door, and not that of the Department of Justice. Furthermore, the driver and footman are on public pay-rolls.

PERSONAL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Bishop R. S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who will be resident Bishop in Cincinnati, was given a reception at the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church to-night.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Ann Clark, wife of Charles Clark, living on Eagle street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing oxalic acid. Cause unknown.

THE ENGINEERS.

The Strike Nearly Over.

No Reduction of Wages on the Principal Chicago Roads.

The Aurora Disaffection Nipped in the Bud.

The Pennsylvania Engineers All at Work.

CHICAGO.

The strike of the locomotive-engineers may be fairly considered at an end, and no further fears of a renewal of the difficulty are entertained. On the Michigan Central, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads the proposed reduction was not made, and that was

ALL THE ENGINEERS ASKED.

On the Chicago & Alton Railroad, a new arrangement has been effected with the engineers, and in some instances they receive more pay now than they ever did before; the Company, however, stipulating that they shall receive no pay when they are not actually at work.

The managers of the Michigan Southern Railroad have given notice that after the first of next month the

PAY OF ENGINEERS WILL BE RAISED

again to what it was before the panic, and therefore the danger of a strike on this road is also averted.

The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Pan-Handle Railroads, both of which are under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, are the only roads in the city that

STILL ADHERE TO THE REDUCTION

of 10 per cent, claiming that their engineers still receive more pay than those of other roads. They have, however, succeeded in hiring a new set of competent men at those rates. The old engineers have also signified their willingness to go to work again at the reduced rates, but their services were refused, their places having already been filled.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF ANY DISTURBANCE

remains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and both passenger and freight trains arrive and depart as regularly as if nothing had happened. Their trade has fallen off a little on account of the many exaggerated reports of trouble at their Eastern connections, but the road, being a favorite one on account of the beautiful scenery through which it passes, to say nothing of its acknowledged speed and comfort, will soon recover the little it lost by the strike.

THE PAN-HANDLE ROAD

yesterday morning began running again its usual number of passenger and freight trains, everything moving smoothly, without any disturbance on the part of the discharged strikers. The round-house is still in charge of the police,—not that any trouble is feared, but because it is thought some of the evil-minded strikers might revenge themselves by injuring the engines or placing soap or oil in the water-tanks, to explode the boilers. Mr. Trimmer, the Superintendent, expects no further difficulty, and is confident that the new engineers he engaged are capable and trustworthy men, who will do their best to uphold the reputation of the road.

THE C., B. & Q.

Mr. John M. Walker, the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, yesterday left for Aurora to see about the reported dissatisfaction among the men in their shops at that place. Mr. Walker will undoubtedly effect an arrangement with them which will be satisfactory to both parties.

OTHER ROADS.

Business on the Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and the Kankakee Line has perceptibly improved on account of the difficulty on the Pennsylvania Company's roads, but this will be only temporary.

Engineers as well as railroad men are happy that a

GENERAL STRIKE HAS BEEN AVERTED,

and the utmost good feeling again exists between them. The loss to the railroads at the present time, when business is at its best, would have been irreparable, while the engineers, most of whom live from hand to mouth, would have also suffered greatly. The peaceful arrangement of the matter is still more gratifying to the public who are compelled to travel from place to place, and whose lives would have been in constant danger during the prevalence of a strike.

ELSEWHERE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The apprehended difficulty among the workmen, employes, and engineers of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the reduction of their wages did not occur. The men have consented provisionally to the reduction. It is understood that so soon as the business of these roads and branches will warrant it, the Company will advance the wages of their men to the same as they received before the reduction. This proposition seems to have been the basis upon which the strike was averted. Mr. Cossatt, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, states this morning that there is no trouble whatever among the employes, either on the main line or the New Jersey Division. He said that the

MEN ACCEPTED THE REDUCTION AS A MATTER OF NECESSITY

on this line, and, as far as known, there has not been a single case of refusal to work. No trouble whatever is anticipated. On the contrary, many of the men have expressed individually to the officials of the Company their intention of continuing their work at the reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Counsellors, representing the various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met here in secret session today. It is understood that it was decided unanimously to submit to a reduction, provided the Company will restore the old wages in three months. The Pennsylvania officials state that the strike has practically ended, and that the men are resuming work under the new rule.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 2.—Everything is quiet on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad in this section, and all passenger trains and a few freights are running to-day. More freights will start as fast as the engines that were tampered with by the strikers can be put in running order. The twenty-two Indianapolis police returned home to-day, leaving their Spencer rifles with a guard of citizens, who will act as long as there is any necessity therefor. Engineers are flocking here from all directions to obtain work. Work at the shops has been resumed, and the great strike of the engineers is among the things of the past. There is great rejoicing among the citizens at the resumption of business.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The striking engineers here still hold out, notwithstanding the strike is breaking at other points. The real trouble here now is, that the engineers know that certain ringleaders will not be taken back into the employ of the railroad company, and so the mass stick together, hoping to force the employment of even the leaders. The railroad authorities have given notice that all who want their engines had better apply at once. The running of all regular passenger trains has transferred the excitement to the freight depot, but no outbreak has occurred. It is thought that the appointment of H. J. Jewett as General Manager will have an excellent effect on the trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—Matters are quiet concerning the engineers' strike to-day. The ill feeling is so much allayed that the Sheriff has disbanded his posse, and but a few police are on special guard duty. The trains seem to be running nearly as numerous as ever on both the Jefferson and Pan-Handle Roads. There is no more appearance of receding by the engineers to-day than when the strike began. They hold daily meetings for consultation, and assert a positive belief that other roads will have trouble to contend with before many days.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

REDUCTION OF MECHANICS' WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 2.—As a result of the mechanics' movement in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy works at Aurora, the following notice was posted in the railroad shop at this place this morning:

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

George Chandler, Esq.:

It is not worth while for a committee of workmen to come here about advance of pay or change of present arrangements as to time, but you will give notice at the shops in Aurora, Galesburg, and Burlington that all the men not willing to work at the present rate of pay and under present arrangements as to time, notify the foreman to-day and let their time end to-night. We can very profitably postpone a large part of the work you are now doing.
(Signed) R. H. HARRIS, Superintendent.

The men are very indignant at this notice, and the feeling is that they have not been treated as men. A meeting was to have been called this evening to appoint a committee to co-operate with the one from Aurora. On account of this notice, it will likely be deferred. The men say that, although not treated justly, they can gain nothing by a demonstration.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The situation in railroad circles is unchanged. The strikers on the J., M. & I. Railroad still hold out, and assert positively that they will not return to work unless their demands are complied with. It is not probable that the engineers on the Nashville Road will strike.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Business in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 2.—During the year 1873 88,466 loaded cars passed through this city, 49,276 going East and 39,190 West. The money-order office of the Post-Office Department, in this city, has assumed the proportions of a great banking institution. The receipts for the past year amounted to $736,312, and the disbursements to $732,144. It is the deposits of sixty-six other offices, and the deposits for last year amounted to $653,616. From Nov. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1874, the receipts of the Davenport money-order office amounted to $2,169,572, and the disbursements to $1,859,793.

Indiana Prison Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The officers of the State Prison (South) filed their annual reports to-day, showing total receipts, $63,793.66; expenditures, $66,796.29; repairs, $17,802.05. There are 395 inmates, and have been thirteen deaths. The prison is reported to be in excellent condition.

Fremont (Neb.) Wheat Shipments.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—The total shipment of wheat from Fremont, Neb., during 1873, was 1,640 cars.

OMAHA.

An Insane Woman Arrested on a Railroad Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—An insane woman, advanced in years, arrived here on a train from Chicago to-day. She was ticketed from Ingersol, Canada, to San Francisco, and a card pinned to her shawl asking benevolent people to see that she was put on the right train. Another card was found in her satchel, showing that she was to be forwarded to J. W. Smith, Sacramento, and that her name is Mrs. Catherine Harris. She was sent to jail this evening, as she was too insane to be at large.

FINANCIAL.

Coining at the Philadelphia Mint During the Month of December.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The coinage executed at the United States Mint in this city during the month of December was as follows:

	No. of pieces.	*Value.*
Gold coinage	75,500	$1,206,000
Silver coinage	1,282,400	508,185
Minor coinage	1,780,000	36,600
Total	3,137,200	$1,750,785

Of the gold coinage, $1,190,000 was in double eagles. Of the silver coinage, $313,000 in half-dollars.

Resumption of Business by the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—The First National Bank, compelled to close business from the effects of the panic, resumes Monday with $250,000 additional stock paid in. The bank has heretofore carried the cattle trade, and its reopening causes general satisfaction.

Failure in Iowa City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 2.—The firm of Sickles & Whedon, extensive hardware and farm-machinery dealers, have made an assignment. This is the first failure from the panic in this city. Their liabilities are said to be about $75,000.

MICHIGAN.

The State Debt.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec 31.—The state debt is as follows:

Interest-bearing bonds:		
Sault Canal bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1879		$ 69,000
Renewal loan bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1878		108,000
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878,		351,000
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883,		696,000
War bounty loan bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890,		372,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,596,000
Non-interest bearing debt:		
Adjusted bonds past due	$ 3,000	
War loan bonds drawn for Sinking Fund	50	
$54,000 part-paid five million loan bonds, adjustable at $578,57 per $1,000,	30,085	
		33,135
Total bonded debt		$1,629,135
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1873		$ 542,443
Receipts to Dec. 31		193,183
Payments for the month		103,558
Balance on hand Dec. 31		632,068

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 2.—The celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Town, of the Patty House, this city, and the marriage of their daughter Carrie to George P. Gifford, Jr., of Milwaukee, on New Year's night, was the occasion for the grandest wedding-party ever held in Northern Wisconsin. The presents were elegant, and valued at $5,000. The officiating clergyman, ex-Congressman Alva Sabin, of Vermont, officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Town twenty-five years ago; and fifty-five years ago he married Mr. Town's father and mother, and he came a thousand miles to marry his daughter Carrie.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived—Steamship St. Lawrence, from Brest, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamer Cambria, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamer Ethiopia, from Glasgow, which grounded off Staten Island this morning, got off at 8 p. m. She sustained no damage.

THE JORDAN, MARSH & CO. CASE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Judge Lovell ordered to-day that only such books and papers seized in the case of Jordan, Marsh & Co. be retained by the Collector of Customs as relate to frauds charged in the complaint, excepting that the books and papers seized may be examined, to ascertain if they relate to the charges. At this last examination, the firm involved and the Government may be represented by counsel.

STEAMERS SOLD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—The steamers Plymouth Rock, Jesse Hoyt, and Fall River sold to-day for $79,000.

FOREIGN.

The German Government and the Ultramontanes.

Stringent Measures for the Regulation of the Bishops.

Castelar Threatens a Coup d'Etat if Outvoted.

The Russian Treaty with Bokhara.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Berlin telegram to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Government has absolutely resolved to abstain from any interference with the inner ecclesiastical organization of dioceses during their struggle with the Roman Church, and to confine its action to rigorously repelling any encroachments of the Bishops upon State rights. Existing prescriptions respecting the administration of the dioceses where the Bishoprics are vacant, will serve for cases in which prelates shall be turned out by the Government. These dioceses, left without a head, will be administered by the General Vicar, who will, in his turn, be deposed, should he not comply with the letter of the statutes. The Government is quite aware that these measures will superinduce inconceivable confusion in the diocesan administration, but it hopes thereby to compel the clergy to a compliance with the law. The new form of the oath of allegiance to be subscribed to by the future Bishops is framed in terms binding the subscriber to absolute submission to the State, and it is officially assumed that the Vatican will not permit Episcopal candidates to take it. This assumption will be tested by the approaching filling up of the Fulda vacancy. Rhenish and Westphalian Bishops are canvassing for the Imperial Parliament, and they will certainly be elected. The Government, however, is entirely indifferent with regard to this maneuver.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Special telegrams to the morning papers from Madrid intimate that Castelar will attempt a coup d'etat if outvoted in the Cortes.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The besiegers of Cartagena have captured by assault and burned the outlying fort of Calvario.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 2.—Gen. Cortina was installed as Mayor to-day without any disturbance, the Opposition giving up the City Government to him quietly.

Last night a fight occurred in the market square, growing out of political excitement, in which one person was killed and several others wounded.

Several prominent persons who were opposed to Cortina crossed to Brownsville, Tex., to-day, fearing a difficulty. The city to-night is perfectly quiet, and the matter is amicably settled.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says the article in the treaty between Russia and Bokhara, abolishing slavery, is directly due to the exertions of Secretary Schuyler, and all the members of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has returned to London.

Eliot Yorke, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Cambridgeshire without opposition.

POLITICAL.

Memphis Municipal Election.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—The entire Republican ticket was elected yesterday. The majority of John Logue, for Mayor, is about 800, while the majorities for Fred Schaser, for Tax Collector, and Ed Shaw, colored, for Wharfmaster, are much larger. The vote polled was very light. In many wards not more than one-half of the whites registered their votes.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—PROBABILITIES—For New England and the Middle States, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds with dense fogs on the immediate coast and possibly light rain from West Virginia northeastward to Vermont. For the lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to easterly winds, with generally cloudy weather and areas of rain. For the South Atlantic States, generally fair weather, with rising temperature, less pressure, and light variable winds. For the Gulf States East of the Mississippi River, light to gentle southerly winds with a slight rise of temperature and increasing cloudiness, this condition extending over Tennessee with light rain. For the Upper Mississippi Valley and thence southward to the Missouri, fresh to brisk southerly winds with cloudy and threatening weather, followed by winds veering to westwardly and northerly with lower temperature.

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A thousand workmen were discharged from the navy-yard to-day.

The Spanish iron-clad steamer Arapiles was towed out of the dock by two tugs to-day. She floated out gracefully, and the crew gave three cheers at their escape from such long incarceration. Their joy was only short-lived, however. As the tugs towed her to the east side of the navy-yard, where she intended taking her guns on board, when within about twenty yards of the shore she stuck fast in the mud, and there she will most likely remain for some time.

DIXON (ILL.) ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 2.—Benjamin F. Shaw, editor of the Dixon *Telegraph*, assaulted William M. Kennedy, the publisher of the Dixon *Sun*, to-night in Pomeroy's store. The trouble has been brewing for some time between the two newspapers.

About 120 of the prominent citizens of Dixon visited Gov. Charters yesterday at his residence at Hazlewood. The festivities were kept up until the "wee short hours."

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The United States steamship Franklin, reported lost, has arrived at Key West.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—BEEVES—The market thus far has shown no marked degree of activity. The attendance has been quite numerous, comprising nearly all the leading Eastern dealers, who have taken moderately of the offerings, paying fully ¼c per lb higher than last week. The railroad strike caused increased receipts, as few have gone over the Pennsylvania Central or Baltimore Road. Holders here are quite hopeful and firm in their prices, the prospects at present being quite flattering. The receipts are of an average quality, about equal to last week. There were a large number of inferior and common herds, and very few extras. Included in the receipts were 14 car loads of good Texans and Cherokees. Receipts of beeves, 4,480; of sheep, 9,400; of hogs, 21,300.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts have been limited, and with a good demand for the East. The market rules ¼c per pound higher for both sheep and lambs. The local trade demand is merely nominal and there is little inquiry for New York. The average quality of the offerings was about equal to last week, and made up mainly of fine wools, no Canada stock having been received. Sheep, 4½@7c; lambs, 6@7½c.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts small; the market for the last forty-eight hours firm, and fat grades higher. Sales of corn-fed Texan steers at $2.90@3.00; fat Texan steers and cows at $3.00; medium fat Texan cows at $2.50; rough fat native steers at $4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,805. Yesterday was a holiday at the yards; no business was transacted. Packers took offerings at $4.75@4.95. The offerings were chiefly light bacon hogs.

COLORADO.

Progress of Railways in the Territory.

Interesting Litigation Threatened Between Corporations.

A Projected Extensive Water-System for the Plains.

Inauguration of an Important Sanitary Movement.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27, 1873.

Less than five years ago, Colorado was without a single mile of railway within her borders; but, toward the close of 1869, 60 miles of rail had been placed on her soil. Now she has 643 miles in operation, distributed as follows: Kansas Pacific, Eagle Tail to Denver, 210; Arkansas Valley, Kit Carson to West Los Animas, 56; Denver Pacific, Cheyenne to Denver, 106; Denver & Boulder Valley, Hughes to Boulder, 27; Denver & Rio Grande, Denver to Pueblo, 120; Arkansas Valley, Coal Banks Branch, 35; Colorado Central, Denver to Central, 38; Denver & Julesburg Junction Road, 4; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Sargent to Grenada, 13.

Grading is now being done on six roads, and, from present indications, fully 500 miles of track will be laid next year, which will give the Territory over

ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES OF RAIL

before the 1st of January, 1875. One of the most important of the new projects is the Denver & South Park Railway, which is to terminate at Fair Play, a point about 100 miles southwest of Denver, and a locality rich in silver-mines. A considerable trade has already sprung up between that locality and this city, and, as Arapahoe County has voted $300,000 bonds to the railway-enterprise, and much individual aid has been extended, it is bound to be carried through successfully, and within a very short space of time. Workmen are now actively engaged in grading its road-bed.

In this city many important improvements have recently been made in the way of depot-extensions; and Denver is fast becoming an important railway-centre. The total county-tax paid this year by the five roads centering in her midst is $17,408.

A STRONG FEELING OF RIVALRY

has, within a short time past, sprung up between the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Roads. The former having the control of the Denver Pacific Road, running from this city to Cheyenne, and connecting there with the Union Pacific, it has been enabled to regulate freight-charges in such a manner as to force shipments here via the Kansas City route. On the other hand, the Union Pacific has discriminated against passengers going over the Kansas Pacific when they were bound through either east or west. Much ingenuity has been shown by each corporation in manipulating its schedule-time as against the other. The last re-arranging of the time-table of the Denver Pacific Road has evidently annoyed the Union Pacific managers, and they have adopted a novel mode of opposition to the Kansas Pacific in bringing freight to Denver. They propose to carry freight over their road from the Missouri River to Cheyenne, and then from there convey it to Denver by means of "ox-teams," or what is commonly known as

"BULL-WHACKING,"

a distance of 106 miles over the plains.

It is intended to put this plan into operation about the first of the year, and the Company expects to move large quantities of merchandise to this city in this manner, and to receive, as return-loads, large quantities of grain, ore, and other articles from the ranchmen and miners. The agents seem sanguine that from the start there will be at least three car-loads shipped daily each way. While this mode of carrying freight will make it at least three days later, the movers in the project claim that the delay will be more than compensated by the extremely low rates of freight-charges that are to be adopted. It is evident that the Kansas Pacific will make some move to head off this new and peculiar competition for freights, which are now very heavy and constantly increasing. In point of time, at least, it appears that the Kansas Pacific will be able to keep far ahead of its competitors. The rivalry for the trade of Denver will unquestionably eventuate in the construction of

ANOTHER ROAD,

or branch, by the Union Pacific, which will run through the rich valley of the Platte, and connecting with the Colorado Central's eastern branch, reach Julesburg, at which point both passengers and freight will be switched of for this city.

It is estimated that the freights paid by the Denver merchants, this year, will amount to more than $1,500,000. In addition to this amount paid on goods shipped from the East here, large quantities of silver and gold ore are sent over the roads, to be reduced at Chicago, Newark, Swansea, and other remote places. Beside the crude mineral products, large shipments of wheat and other farm-produce are frequently made,—all of which add greatly to the revenues of the carrying companies. When the

LEAVENWORTH & DENVER NARROW-GAUGE

is completed, this will add to the lowering of freight and passenger rates between the East and the West. About 55 miles of its 600 have been in operation during the past year, the western terminus being at Holton, Kan. Both its business and capacity on this short distance have met the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The Company has recently been quite successful in its negotiations in Europe, and will recommence work in the spring with renewed vigor. The managers of the road are sanguine that their locomotives and cars will reach Denver by the 1st of January, 1876. Altogether, the railway outlook for Denver, and Colorado generally, is quite favorable.

CORPORATION TROUBLES.

Some interesting litigation between two extensive corporations is likely to occur here very shortly. The points involved are quite interesting, and the facts upon which the case is based are substantially these: About a fortnight ago, this city was greatly startled, soon after daybreak, by a loud report, which was immediately followed by the shaking of almost every building within the municipal limits. Many persons imagined that the detonation and convulsion resulted from the explosion of a boiler in one of the large planing-mills; while a few imagined that an earthquake had caused the commotion. Great excitement followed for a little while, and many rushed excitedly from their dwellings to ascertain the cause of the agitation. An investigation soon showed that the noise and concussion had been caused through the bursting of the heating apparatus attached to the Pullman sleeping-car "Dexter," which had just been fired up by the porter of the Sleeping-Car Company. The coach was standing on a siding near the depot of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and was badly wrecked, portions of it being blown a quarter of a mile distant. Fortunately, no one was injured; but, had the accident occurred an hour later, many passengers would unquestionably have been badly wounded, or perchance killed. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company haul the sleeping-coaches over their road without charge to the Pullman Company, agreeing to keep them in repair, accepting as their recompense the extra patronage that is secured through the attachment of these cars to their trains. The Palace-Car Company put their own conductors and porters on the sleepers, to collect the extra charges for berths from which arise their profits; and these employes are also required to attend to the warming and cleaning of the cars. This being the case, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company refuse to repair the injuries to the "Dexter," resulting from the recent explosion, claiming that the damages were not the result of ordinary wear and tear, or caused by anything in the customary line of railroad-accidents, but resulted solely from the carelessness of the palace-car porter, an employe and acknowledged agent of the other Company. This party, it is said, had strict orders to keep the fires in the sleeper constantly lighted until discontinued next spring; but, instead of this, allowed them to go out the night before the explosion, during which time the water froze in the pipes of the heating apparatus, and hence the damage which resulted, and which, in the aggregate, amounts to $2,500.

CANAL ACROSS THE DESERT.

One of the most stupendous engineering projects that have ever been contemplated in the Far West is that which has recently been inaugurated here, and which looks to the construction of a canal, or irrigating ditch, which shall be commenced at the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and ultimately carried over to the Missouri River. Recently there has been filed in this city, in the office of the Territorial Secretary, articles of incorporation of what is to be known as the "Colorado Canal, Irrigation, and Land Company." This Company is formed more especially for the purpose of constructing a canal, or ditch, across the Eastern portion of this Territory, the water of which is to be used for irrigating the thousands of acres of arid land which can thus be made extremely fertile. Beginning at a point on the Platte River, 12,000 feet above the dam at the mouth of the Platte Canon, this canal will be constructed through Jefferson, Douglass, Arapahoe, Greenwood, and Bent Counties, to the easterly boundary-line of the Territory, from which it is proposed to carry it ultimately across the State of Nebraska or Kansas. The general course of the main ditch will be on and along the "Divide," south of Denver; and from its subordinate canals, or laterals, are to be constructed and reservoirs made at such points as may be necessary for the general purposes of irrigation. The water thus obtained by the Company for their canal is to be sold to agriculturists at some equitable price. The Company, as formed, is to exist twenty years, and its capital stock is to be $10,000,000, the most of which, it is thought, will be taken by the people whose lands are watered by the ditches of the Corporation. That monopolies may not get the absolute control of the water privileges of the Territory, it is proposed that it be divided into three or more districts, and that a Commissioner be elected by the people of each district; the Commissioners thus chosen to constitute a Territorial Board of Irrigation,—each officer to have the especial charge of his own district. It is also proposed that a Territorial Engineer be elected; that the land to belong to each canal, be a sub-district, under the control of a Superintendent chosen by the land-owners; and that all the lands in the sub-districts be subject to special taxation to maintain and extend the system of irrigation. The duty of the Superintendents will be to regulate the amount of water to be allowed the respective land-owners; to have power to allow or prohibit, according to their judgment, the use of water to mills. The matter will be brought before the Legislature early in the session; and it is proposed that that body shall cause the Territory to be divided into three departments,—one, drained by the Platte and its tributaries, to be called the Platte Department; one, drained by the Arkansas, to be called the Arkansas Department; and, the third to be called the Grand Department. These departments are to be divided into districts, and the districts into cantons. The subject of cheap and expeditious irrigation is greatly agitating the people, as it is the sole salvation of our agricultural interests.

COLORADO AS A CURE-ALL.

Much, and probably too much, is claimed for Colorado regarding the beneficial effects of its climate upon various diseases, especially those of a pulmonary character. Many sufferers in the East come here only to die in a strange land, instead of recovering, as they had been delusively been led to believe. Some of our philanthropic citizens, with the view of putting forth facts for the afflicted of the world regarding the effects of Colorado climate upon disease, have recently held several meetings, appointed committees, and collated facts which go far toward giving enlightenment as to who should, and who should not, come when afflicted with any constitutional ailment. At one of the meetings held, at which not only patients and physicians were present, but many others who seemed to take an interest in ameliorating the sufferings of humanity, a report was presented which contained a concise history of over 100 cases of asthmatics, who had suffered from two to twenty years each, and who had been either entirely cured or greatly relieved by a residence in Colorado. It is intended to embody these in a pamphlet, and send them broadcast throughout the United States. The general sentiment of all those who suffered in the East from this terrible disease, the asthma, is, that relief was speedy and permanent while they are here. Some persons who claimed that their lives were extreme tortures to them, especially while gasping for breath, came to Colorado, and, after a very brief residence, could breathe quite freely, and experienced no pain or oppression whatever. Others were literally snatched from their graves to live many years in the enjoyment of perfect health. The testimony of each and all who had suffered was universal as to the great and speedy effects of the climate of Colorado upon asthma. Some of the physicians of long and varied practice in the Territory, claimed that almost any class of pulmonary complaint will be benefited, and often a radical cure effected if the patients' constitution be not too much undermined from the effects of the disease ere he or she arrives. A particular warning was issued to those who are suffering from almost any species of the heart-disease, of a sojourn here would unquestionably prove fatal, from the fact that the altitude and rarity of the atmosphere tend to increase pulsation and injure the valves of the heart. The facts that are soon to be put forth in this connection will be of great value to mankind, and will reflect credit upon those who have collated them.

C.

CAPRICIOUS LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Capricious legislation is as much to be feared as that which is induced by corruption. Generally it is more wide-spread in its effects, and almost always has less reason to back it. In most cases corrupt legislation has some well-defined object, the attainment of which affects but comparatively few persons. Capricious legislation is almost invariably of an opposite character,—as weak in definiteness of purpose as it is deficient in wisdom. The old saying, "Don't whip your child when you are in a passion," has a deal of wholesome philosophy in it. Its observance is conducive to sound parental government. Passion seldom does anything wisely, and its sequel is an everlasting undoing of what never ought to have been done. A mad man may harm nobody if he keeps his passion to himself; but, if he acts under its impulses, he is sure to go wrong and injure others. Caprice is as unreasoning as passion, and, as a legislative motor, it surpasses all others in power for mischief.

Take the outcry raised against the late increase of salaries as an illustration of this subject. Let all that has been urged against that act be admitted, and still the leading demand made for its repeal was an example of pure capriciousness, full of mischief and danger. The people were mad. This they had a right to be. They demanded repeal. This they had a right to do. But they had no right to combine madness with repeal. Keep the two things separate, and they are well enough. Fuse them in legislative action, and they are wholly bad. A simple repeal, with a revivor of the former acts regulating the salaries, would place all of them that can be constitutionally affected just where they were at the date of approval of the act of increase,—the change taking effect, of course, from and after the approval of the repealing act. But this was not the capricious demand which thundered about the ears of frightened Senators and Representatives. A retroactive repeal was the thing demanded. Since the 4th of March last salaries had been drawn as provided by law. The amounts so drawn were lawful in every sense of the term. When drawn, the money obtained thereby was as strictly the private property of the person in possession of it as any other of his funds, derived from whatsoever rightful source they might have been; and Congress would have the same right to legislate a man out of his title to real estate as it would have to require him to refund to the Treasury any part of his lawful salary. The Constitution says, "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law." The compensation in this case was ascertained to be at the rate of $7,500 per annum, payable in monthly installments. One-twelfth part became due each month, and, whether drawn or not at the time, became the rightful property of the member. If he should neglect to present it to the Government, that is one thing; to take it from him by force of law is quite a different thing. The past is a sealed book so far as the salary is concerned; the future is open for action. Whatever change may at last be settled upon, it can rightfully take effect only from and after the passage of the law.

If wrong and capricious action in the present exciting case could spend its force upon the salary question, it would be bad enough; but it can't stop there. The perpetration of wrong familiarizes us with wrong. What has been once done may be done again, and with far less hesitation. Unwarrantable action towards salaries may lead to like action relative to other interests. Legislative confiscations of portions of salaries may lead to hurtful encroachments upon other property. If the people may, by a capricious outcry, force Congress to do a wrong in the former case, another burst of popular passion may drive it to unlawful action in the latter. Now it may be salaries; hereafter it may be land. We make no plea in justification of the increase of salaries. That subject we are not discussing. Our point is, that Congress shall not go wrong in this case because of any alleged demand from those not clothed with the responsibility of members of that body. A conservative regard for well-settled principles of constitutional law, and a desire to protect other and greater interests than a Congressman's salary from the establishment of a dangerous precedent, are the inducements to our action. We know that members of Congress often shiver in the blasts of popular fury. This is all well enough: for it sometimes operates as a wholesome check on official conduct. But we do insist that the cowardice which controls some men on such occasions shall not be carried into the laws of the land. Whatever wrong was done by the passage of the execrated salary act of last March can't be undone by dangerous and unconstitutional legislation now. A capricious salary-grab must not seek atonement through a capricious legislative attack on the laws of property and of private rights. If a corrupt desire to obtain that which did not belong to them controlled the votes of some members when back-pay was in the balance, it would be equally corrupt for votes to be cast now for a retroactive repeal from considerations of the probable effect thereof on the chances of re-election next autumn.

LEX.

THE RAFFERTY CASE AND THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On opening my to-day's TRIBUNE this morning, I was pleased to see that a member of the Chicago Bar, so prominent and capable as Mr. Melville W. Fuller, had given expression to some of the ideas which every lawyer must have entertained upon reading the "Judicial Outrage" article in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th inst. And it was certainly not less pleasant to see, by the "Answer," following Mr. Fuller's communication, that THE TRIBUNE does "not call in question the honor or the conscientiousness of either of the Justices of the Supreme Court who granted the supersedeas in Rafferty's case." And further, THE TRIBUNE says, "That they [the three Justices] did their duty as they understood it, we have no doubt; and, in styling the supersedeas as an outrage, we did our duty as we understand it."

Here let us pause a moment, and see, if we can, where the "outrage" is; whether, in fact, any "outrage" at all has been committed in granting the writ. If there is no question as to the honor or the conscientiousness of the Justices (and there is none), and if they did their duty as they understood it (of which there is no doubt), what possibility is there for the existence of an "outrage" of any kind, so far as they are concerned? Not any, unless it appears that they (the Justices) did not understand their duty. This THE TRIBUNE does not directly assert; and yet the closing sentence of the "Answer" embraces a very extraordinary remark (extraordinary for THE TRIBUNE), from which the very serious charge of incompetency may be fairly inferred. The whole sentence was evidently written hastily and without consideration, and is in marked contrast to the general tone of THE TRIBUNE, which does not favor the too often popular demand for the attainment of desired ends by *any* means. For the past dozen years or so, false issues and wrong references have been among the most pernicious of the outrages, mistakes, and blunders marking the history of the time. The "people," it was assumed, desired certain things done or undone, and did not care what agency—in fact, stood ready to hurrah for *any* agency—that would accomplish their desire. If the Executive usurped legislative functions, what matter, if the legislation was right,—that is to say, if it was popular. If the Legislature usurped executive or judicial power, what difference could it make, if the end in view was good,—that is to say, popular, and was safely attained? And if some of the courts transformed themselves into political machines, was not such transformation popular, and therefore proper, to say nothing of its being required by the exigencies of government,—that is to say, of the Administration; that is to say again, of the party in power? But may we not hope that the time is past when any respectable portion of the people will sanction in any such outrageous usurpation? Is it too much to expect that now and hereafter judicial questions, affecting either the life, liberty, reputation, or property of the citizen, however humble he may be, shall not be decided authoritatively by Presidents or Governors, Generals or Corporals, town meetings, Boards of Supervisors, General Assemblies, or Houses of Congress? And is it too much to expect of the press that it will not characterize as "an outrage" a solemn official act of three of the Justices of the Supreme Court in a matter involving human life, and where their duty to act is imposed by a plainly-written law; unless it is able to show that such act was clearly, or at least probably, wrong?

The facts stated by THE TRIBUNE are, I suppose, unquestioned and unquestionable. Rafferty has been tried and convicted no fewer than three times. Judges Scott, Sheldon, and McAllister were doubtless aware of those facts when they allowed the writ of error on the 24th inst. But they had then nothing to do with those facts. The record of the last trial was then before them, and it was their duty to examine it carefully, and consider whether, on such record, there was reasonable cause for the allowance of the writ of error prayed for. Whether Rafferty had one, or three, or fifty trials and convictions, did not, could not, affect the question then before the Judges. He, as well as every other man accused of crime, has a legal right, not merely to a *trial*, but to a *trial according to law*. And the question, the only question, for the Judges to consider, was, whether the trial, the record of which was before them, was, or was not, according to law. And it was their sworn duty to consider it, and to arrive at an opinion if they could, and to express that opinion when found, without regard to its present or future popularity, and even without a thought as to what might be the opinion of the "people" or the language of the press respecting the matter.

Now, as THE TRIBUNE "does not call in question the honor or the conscientiousness of either of the Justices," and has no doubt "they did their duty as they understood it;" and, as it was clearly their duty to form an opinion, either that there was, or was not, reasonable cause shown in the record before them for the allowance of the writ of error, it would seem that there can be no possible foundation for the charge of "outrage" against the Judges, unless it be that they did not understand their duty. And, surely THE TRIBUNE does not mean to assert seriously that *it* understands the duty of a Justice of the Supreme Court, in the matter of granting writs of error in criminal cases, better than Judges Sheldon, Scott, and McAllister?

The warning threat in the last sentence of the "Answer," as has been already remarked, is not in the ordinary and true spirit and tone of THE TRIBUNE. Judging from past experience, it must be admitted that it is quite possible the "people" may "find Judges who can take a broader view of their duty;" which means a looser view, a more "popular" view; and which finally amounts to this: that, when the multitude cry "Crucify him," the Judges, like Pontius Pilate, although they may see that there has been no trial according to law, yet must not stay execution; must not do their duty as they understand it; must yield obedience, not to the law, the highest evidence of the true, sober popular will, but to a voice which is not law, and which may be neither true nor sober.

The law under which the Judges acted, under which it was their duty to act, was not enacted for the benefit of Rafferty, and is not the work of the Judges. If it is (in the opion of THE TRIBUNE, seriously formed, after patiently reading and clearly understanding it) an outrageous law, then it will perhaps be in THE TRIBUNE'S line of duty to call it a "Legislative outrage," and to suggest to the "people" the propriety of electing gentlemen to the General Assembly with views sufficiently broad to repeal the "outrage." When we are called on to elect Judges again, it is possible that candidates may be found who will pledge themselves either to "broad views," or to a "strict construction" of the law. It may be that some gentleman will present himself as a candidate from whom no assurance need be required that he does not, nor ever will, understand the law at all. Possibly there may be candidates pledged to *disregard* the law when the "people" require it to be *disregarded*. But it is not possible that any candidate for the Supreme Bench will promise to *repeal* any law in the statute-book. No demagogue seeking such a position, no matter how ignorant or unprincipled he may be, will promise to *repeal* obnoxious or "outrageous" laws when on the Bench. No one would dare insult the popular intelligence by making the "people" such a promise.

If Judges Scott, Sheldon, and McAllister are honorable and conscientious men, and, in this writ-of-error matter, did their duty as they understood it, then, in the name of law and justice, and of everything else that is or ought to be sacred, why should the press, and especially THE TRIBUNE, have anything to say about their action in the matter, except, "Well done, good and faithful servants," or words to that effect? Surely, surely THE TRIBUNE can have no desire to see men, even one man, on the Bench of the Supreme Court, who could be swerved from doing his duty as *he* understands it; who would act officially on *any* understanding other than his own; who would hesitate or falter in the path of duty through fear of *any* consequences.

If an attempt should be made to overawe or influence any of our courts after the fashion of the Wilkites, when they attempted to overawe the King's Bench, when the case of their leader, the notorious John Wilkes, was before that court, who among us would not rejoice to see the attempt repelled and rebuked as Lord Mansfield repelled and rebuked the multitudinous adherents of the popular English demagogue?

Give me leave, said that great Judge on that great occasion, to take the opportunity, before this great and respectable audience, to let the whole world know all such attempts are vain. Unless we have been able to find an error which will bear us out to reverse the outlawry, it must be affirmed. The Constitution does not allow reasons of State to influence *our* judgments; God forbid it should! *We* must not regard political consequences, how formidable soever they might be. If rebellion was the certain consequence, we are bound to say, "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*" . . . . None of us have been consulted, or had anything to do with the present prosecution. It is not in our power to stop it. It is not in our power to bring it on. *We* cannot pardon. *We are to say what we take the law to be; and, if we do not speak our real opinions, we prevaricate with God and our own consciences.*

By all means let THE TRIBUNE do *its* duty as it understands it; but did it understand the duty of a Judge of the Supreme Court in the matter of an application for a writ of error when it undertook to style the allowance of the writ "a judicial outrage?" I submit, very respectfully, that THE TRIBUNE was wrong in that article, and that it ought to do as the Courts do when they discover an error in the record: correct it. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*; i. e., to paraphrase rather freely, Let the law be executed, even though Rafferty should not be executed until he has had another trial, a trial *according to law*.

TULBER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1873.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I like THE TRIBUNE, but I do not like such articles as the one published in to-day's issue, headed "A Judicial Outrage;" and I am surprised that, with all the usual good sense and judgment which have so long characterized the management of THE TRIBUNE, an article should be permitted denouncing the Judges of the Supreme Court for simply deciding a law question. Whether the question be in tha Rafferty case or any other, makes no difference; the principle is all the same. The mob would say, No matter what the law is, hang Rafferty anyhow. But the law and common sense step in and say, A conviction allowed against law is nothing more nor less than judicial murder. And, instead of denouncing the Judges for ascertaining the law in any case, we should be thankful that we have a Judiciary who have—in spite of the mob-spirit which, for the moment, takes possession of the people—the manliness, the courage, and the independence to decide each and all questions presented to them, and that, too, regardless of the man, or the crime with which he stands charged.

And now, on reflection, is not THE TRIBUNE of the opinion that it would be "a judicial outrage" to hang even Chris Rafferty if his conviction be against law? It is an old *maxim* of the law, that it is better that nine guilty men should go free rather than one innocent man should suffer. But, whether guilty or innocent, let the law take its course. Any other doctrine than this would most certainly be "a judicial outrage."

MEMBER OF THE BAR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 27th inst. I notice a communication from M. W. Fuller, objecting to the criticisms of the press on the action of the Supreme Court in the Rafferty case, as tending to bring the Supreme Court into contempt before the public; and to-day there is another, to the same effect, from Mr. L. N. Stiles. Now, sir, these very efforts prove conclusively to my mind that these gentlemen feel that the Supreme Court needs the aid of their pens to uphold its action and to shield it from contempt. "The criticisms of the press bring the Judiciary into contempt," forsooth! As well might D. A. Gage blame the press for his fall from the high estate he held in the minds of the people two months ago to the low degree he now holds. As well might our indicted Aldermen, and all other officers who have fallen in public opinion, charge their fall to the criticisms of the press.

Our laws are supposed to be made for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of law-abiding citizens, and for the punishment of murderers, thieves, and outlaws. The Judges are placed on the Bench to administer these laws, to the attainment of the end thus sought in the most effective manner. The people who created courts and employ these Judges are perfectly competent to understand when that duty is well and faithfully performed, or when evaded, or when reversed and their authority used to protect outlaws; else they are not competent to create courts and employ Judges.

As officials are faithful and energetic in the discharge of their duties, the people honor and respect them,—as witness the career of Judge McAllister in the Recorder's Court of this city. To the honor and esteem gained by the energetic discharge of his duties in that office (and *not* by superior legal lore or the quick detection of clerical errors) does he owe his present exalted position.

The grounds for the present supersedeas are not made public; but, from the article of Mr. Stiles, one might infer that it was granted because, in granting the former supersedeas, the Court decided that the warrant for the arrest of Rafferty was illegal, and therefore killing the officer was homicide and not murder, and the jury should so have found. I think there are several questions involved in this which should be more fully understood. Many people suppose a policeman has authority to arrest any person in the act of committing a crime or misdemeanor, or that is suspected or accused of the same, without other order than his star. Rafferty's final arrest was so made, and most of our thieves and burglars are arrested by the police without special warrant.

At the time Rafferty committed the murder, a warrant was produced and read. The officer serving the writ supposed it was legal; Rafferty believed the same, and had no cause for thinking otherwise; and common sense would say the warrant was legal as to Rafferty, so far as its illegality may be urged to justify his killing the officer. Any other conclusion destroys the force of all writs for arrest. If Rafferty is to resist an officer in the execution of a warrant for arrest, even to the killing, until the legality of the writ is fully proven, every other citizen has the same right. A maxim of law is, that the intention of the accused at the time of committing the criminal act has much to do in aggravating or palliating the crime, and should largely govern a jury in finding their verdict. If, therefore, Rafferty is justified in resisting an officer, believing the writ legal, though really illegal, another person, under like circumstances, believing the writ illegal, though perfectly legal in every point, would much more be justified in resisting its execution by every means at his command.

I hope you will continue to criticise our courts until our Judges better understand their duties, or until our people become aware of their uselessness and frivolity.

REASON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1873.

Honey-Making Ants.

Henry Edwards, in the *American Naturalist*, gives an interesting account of the honey-making ant of New Mexico. It appears that these communities consist of three distinct kinds of ants—the guards, the nursers or feeders, and the honey-makers. The site of a nest is usually in sandy soil, and from 4 to 5 feet square. The surface of the ground is not disturbed, and if it were not for the presence of the ants the position of the nest would not be suspected. The black workers surround the nest as guards or sentinels, and are always in a state of great activity. The form two lines of defense, moving different ways, their march always being along three sides of a square, one column moving from the southeast to the southwest corner of the fortification, while the other proceeds in the opposite direction. In most of the nests examined, the eastern, western, and northern sides were guarded, while the southern side was left undefended. If an enemy approached the line he was at once ferociously attacked. A portion of the soldiers brought flowers and aromatic leaves and deposited them in the centre of the square, whence they were taken by the nurses and carried into the nest. The honey-makers never leave their cells, their abdomen being too much swollen by the honey they contain. It is supposed, but has not been proved, that all the ants use this honey as food.

—At Gloucester, Mass., a record is kept of those who perish at sea in the fishing fleet, and once a year services are held in their memory. The record for 1873 is that 174 have perished, and all the pastors in the town have joined in the usual service recently in the town hall.

IOWA.

Address of the Anti-Monopoly State Committee to the Friends of Reform.

Call for a People's State Convention.

The Address.

To the Friends of Reform:

"When the wicked rule, the people mourn," is a truism put into this form by the wisest of Israel's Kings. If the mourning of the people is evidence of misrule, there is something terribly wrong just now; for never since the days of Herod has there been such a prolonged and dismal wail.

It is idle to attempt to catalogue the public crime and misdemeanors under which we groan. It is, in fact, *useless*; for we cannot pick up a newspaper, either secular or religious, but our eyes are greeted with the familiar, but hitherto unheard of, names of Congressional crimes. New crimes, that in all history of misgovernment are without parallel and without names, are being every day developed. "Credit Mobilier," "salary-steal," "land-grabbers," etc., etc., are names to distinguish unheard-of and hitherto unthought-of, and uncommitted crimes.

The wicked Congressional Rings who have been bribed to squander the people's inheritance on soulless corporations and railroad-monopolies are equally guilty with the abandoned and unscrupulous guardian who has given away the inherited acres of his ward to the public for fair-grounds, or to sporting clubs, for driving-parks or beer-gardens. They have exhibited a diabolical ingenuity in inventing and perfecting schemes for hoodwinking a patient and uncomplaining people; but it is utterly impossible to call each one of our grievances by name, for the list would "stretch out to the crack of doom."

The grievances detailed in the immortal Declaration of Independence would pale their ineffectual fires before the sadder grievances we are smarting under from the rule of the bold, bad men who compose the legions of monopolies that are now preying on us, eating out our substance, and filching from us our hard-earned dollars.

If the people wish this thing to cease, it will cease, for "the fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves, dear Brutus, that we are underlings." The people themselves must move in this matter; they must have the will to break party-shackles, the courage to ignore old party affiliations, the prudence to organize into a party, and the wisdom to construct such a platform as every patriot can proudly stand on and fearlessly battle for.

For the people to organize and use their best endeavors to stem the tide of corruption, is not only a duty, but a necessity. "Choose this day whom ye will serve" is a Scripture exhortation that it would be well for the old Democratic party to jointly and severally hear and heed, and that speedily. "Let them bring forth fruits meet for repentance" for sins of omission in their remissness and neglect in attending elections. Let them, with all their "might, mind, and strength," wheel into line, form into phalanx, and work and vote for this new political organization, in their earnest endeavors for a better time, and a more conscientious administration of affairs by our public servants.

Believing that the time has come in Iowa, at least, that the new organization should be crystalized and placed in readiness for energetic action, I have, after consulting with other members of the Anti-Monopoly Central Committee, and with prominent men throughout the State, deemed it advisable to call a State Convention of those who are in accord with the Anti-Monopoly interest, to meet at Des Moines on the 25th of February for consultation.

The call will be found elsewhere in this paper, and it is hoped that the friends of reform throughout the State will see that full delegations are sent from each county.

N. M. IVES,
Chairman Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee.

People's State Convention.

A Delegate Convention of all the voters of Iowa opposed to the Radical party and Monopoly, will be held at DesMoines on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each organized county, and, in addition thereto, one for each 250 votes, or fraction thereof, over 100, cast at the last election for the Hon. Jacob G. Vale for Governor.

The object of the Convention is to organize the people for the campaign of 1874, and to consolidate all the elements in favor of reform in the State and National Governments.

All voters in sympathy with the objects herein set forth are cordially invited to participate in the primary meetings, and send delegates on the basis of representation heretofore stated.

The Committees in the different counties will make arrangements for the appointment of delegates; and, to this end, it is suggested that County Conventions be called as early as may be practicable.

N. M. IVES,
Chairman Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is Attorney-General Williams like necessity?

Answer—Because he knows no law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The effort to foist upon this country a man so notoriously incompetent, so conspicuously ignorant, as Attorney-General Williams, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, shows that the last days of our decadence has been reached.

Probably there are no better judges of the capacity of lawyers than lawyers themselves. There are men whose reputations are established, and whose ability the Bar universally recognizes. But among these Attorney-General Williams is not only not a shining light, but he is not a speck in the sky.

Uxorial considerations have influenced his appointment. Domestic virtues are well in their place; but grave questions of constitutional and international law have never yet been, and never safely can be, decided upon domestic considerations. Attorney-General Williams has never yet written an opinion which even the veriest searcher after legal curiosities would care to preserve. To the tender mercies of the trunk-maker and the paper-manufacturer will Attorney-General Williams' opinions be consigned. We care to say nothing about his carriage-bill. He might be a lawyer worthy, in point of legal ability, to fill the position of Chief-Justice of the United States, and still drive his family at the expense of the Government.

He has not the ability. A few years' experience as Circuit Judge in remote and unfrequented portions of the country, where law-books are scarce and law scarcer, hardly fits a man for a position the most dignified known to jurisprudence. Probably, if Mr. Williams himself were cross-examined, he would not claim to be a lawyer. Blackstone is, to him, a sealed book; Kent is a mystery; the adjudications of Marshall and Story are things that he knows nothing of. Is it now proposed that the most dignified judicial tribunal on earth shall be headed by a man who knows no more law than the veriest tyro at a law-school? This is saying nothing to the discredit of Attorney-General Williams. The trouble withal, which we have observed is, that it is true. And there is no lawyer in this country, fit to form an opinion upon a question so serious, who will not agree with us in the conclusions which we have stated.

Mere dull obstinacy may insist upon his confirmation by the Senate. The judgment of the people, whatever the Senate may do, will repudiate it.

Judge Drummond, Judge Hoar, Mr. Evarts, are great lawyers. The country recognizes them as such. They would bring to the Bench large experience, incorruptible integrity, a thorough knowledge of the principles of law. Neither of these qualities does Attorney-General Williams possess. He knows no law. He will not claim it for himself. His best friends, in their wildest moments of enthusiasm, will not claim it for him.

His integrity as a Government officer is so questionable that debate upon it simply injures him. As for experience in jurisprudence, he has had none. He wants in every element essential to a great Judge; and, if we were to say precisely what Attorney-General Williams is not, we would say precisely what Judge Drummond is. His confirmation by the Senate will be a scandal; his leadership of that Bench will be an outrage, which the people of this country will not soon forget.

H. F. C.

A Munificent Bequest to the Poor of Indianapolis.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The bequest of $100,000 to the poor of Indianapolis by Miss Bates, recently deceased, is an interesting event in our city's history. The bequest of Miss Bates is the first of any magnitude that has ever occurred here, and it is truly a munificent one. There is a fitness about it also, for her father, one of the early pioneers of the city, made nearly all of his large fortune by the rise of real estate here, and now through the noble generosity of the daughter a portion comes back to bless the spot from which it was drawn.

The bequest of Miss Bates is unaccompanied by any written conditions or directions as to the distribution, her will being simply that $100,000 be distributed to the poor of the city by her brother, Mr. Hervey Bates, Jr., and Mr. William Hadley, at such times and in such manner as shall seem to them best and "in accordance with her wishes as expressed to her brother." We are not informed what those wishes may be, but it is to be hoped that the executors of the bequest will feel at liberty to make such disposition of the fund as will insure its greatest and longest usefulness. It would seem that if possible it should be kept together and made the basis of a permanent charity, instead of being scattered or dispersed piecemeal.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Son of Ex-Congressman Ross Shoots the Deputy County Clerk of Fulton County, Ill.

From the Fulton County (Ill.) Ledger, Jan. 2.

On Friday afternoon last an altercation occurred between Frank Ross and Peter Stipp, in Lewistown, which resulted in Ross shooting Stipp.

The particulars are substantially as follows: On Christmas night a party of young men were sitting in Simms' confectionery store, in Lewistown, engaged in conversation, when Frank Ross came in the room and took part in the conversation also. Peter Stipp was one of the party, and Ross seeing him, provoked a quarrel (the result of an old feud) which terminated in a fight, in which Stipp was getting the better of Ross, when friends interfered and separated the combatants. The bystanders are of the opinion that Frank was under the influence of liquor at the time, or he would not have conducted himself in the manner he did.

Friends of both parties thought the difficulty was settled, and gave the matter no further consideration; in fact, Stipp himself did not entertain the idea that Ross would renew the attack. But such was not the case; for, on Friday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, Ross, in company with a companion named Bart Harrison, a farmer living near Lewistown, met Stipp at the west entrance to the Court-House, and renewed the attack of the night previous.

We are informed by those who witnessed the affray that Ross accosted Stipp in a defiant attitude and said, "Stipp, I guess we had better settle that little difficulty we had last night." Stipp replied, "Frank, I don't want to fight, as you are armed." Ross replied, "No, I ain't; these are all the arms I carry." "Well," says Stipp, "you can have satisfaction if *you* wish it." At this juncture, Ross struck Stipp in the face with his fist. Stipp returned the blow and felled Ross to the ground, the same time dealing blows upon Ross' face. While the two were fighting, Harrison interferred and pulled Stipp off of Ross—allowing Ross to regain his feet—but at the same time holding Stipp upon the ground by the shoulders. As soon as Ross could secure his revolver (which was a small-sized one, concealed in his "hip-pocket") he presented it. Stipp saw Ross' manœuvres and cried out "Harrison, for God's sake let me go, Frank is going to shoot me." Harrison still retained his hold upon Stipp, and before he (Stipp) could release himself from Harrison's hands, Ross placed the barrel of the pistol upon Stipp's breast and fired the shot. The ball which is commonly known as No. 22, pierced through the right lung, just above the nipple, lodging between the third and fourth rib, under the shoulder blade. After the shot was fired Harrison released his hold and Stipp walked into the Circuit Clerk's office, a few feet distant, and remarked to Mr. Worley, County Clerk, that Frank Ross had shot him. Ross and Harrison followed Stipp into the office. Stipp recognizing Harrison, said, "Harrison, if it had not been for you, Frank would not have shot me." Harrison made no reply, but soon lost himself in the crowd. Ross advanced to Stipp, with hand extended, and tears in his eyes, and implored his pardon, saying, "God knows, Pete, that I didn't intend to harm you." Stipp grew very faint from the effects of the wound, and was conveyed to his father's residence, on a lounge, and medical aid summoned. At first, the physician in attendance considered his wound a fatal one, and his condition very critical. At Stipp's request Dr. G. W. Wright, of this city, was telegraphed for, who went down on the evening train, accompanied by relatives of Mr. Stipp. The physician held a lengthy consultation, and resolved to extract the ball. Dr. Wright made known the deliberations of the counsel to Peter, who remarked, "Well, I am in the hands of the doctors, and whatever they think best, why, I'll submit to." Dr. W. then, aided by the physicians in attendance, found the ball in the locality we have stated, and extracted it. The wound was dressed, and Peter rested the following night very satisfactorily under the circumstances. His physicians now entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Peter is a son of the Hon. J. H. Stipp, ex-County Clerk of this county, 22 years of age, and now fills the Deputyship in the County Clerk's office; he is well known in this community, having resided in this city many years. Mr. Stipp (his father), who was on his journey to Wellington, Kansas, where his sons, George and James, are engaged in business, was recalled home by a telegram. Frank is about 21 years of age, and is engaged in the mercantile business with his father, the Hon. L. W. Ross, ex-Congressman from this (the Ninth) district. Both families are highly respected, and are on very friendly and social terms.

Peter was resting very comfortably, at last accounts; and it is to be hoped that the worst is passed, and that he will speedily recover.

Ross has been incarcerated in the County Jail. No legal steps have been taken as yet toward the prosecution of the prisoner. Bail was tendered for him, but was refused, to await the result of Stipp's wound.

P. S.—It is reported here that on Mr. J. H. Stipp's arrival home on Tuesday, he had Harrison arrested and lodged in jail.

CITY-DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The resolutions submitted to the Council by the Comptroller, at its last session, are both comprehensive and practical. They propose to deal with the surplus cash in the Treasury as a merchant or manufacturer deals with his. The latter obtains discounts from his bank in proportion to the amount of his deposit and the strength of his credit. Most banking institutions have a standing rule, that, other things being equal, each depositor obtains advances in proportion to the average amount of the cash-balances to his credit during the year.

We see no reason why the city should not deposit its surplus funds in those banks which would be willing to deal with it as with an ordinary merchant or manufacturer. Heretofore the funds of the corporation have been used for the benefit of banks or individuals. At the same time, the city has been forced to pay high rate of interest to other banks and individuals than those having the custody and use of its funds. The Comptroller's sole object is to utilize the city-deposits as a merchant or manufacturer would. If he can do so without violating the city-charter, he will not only subserve the best interests of the city, but have its surplus cash to such an extent under his control as to reduce the chances of defalcation or the losses by suspended banks to a minimum.

One or two Aldermen objected to the Comptroller's plan, on the ground that the sums to the credit of certain departments of the city would be held as collateral for any advances made by the banks. But, when the city is in need of funds, the practice has been to use these so-called collaterals, or rather funds deposited, instead of to borrow upon them. In which case there is nothing left to be applied to meet the expenses of the several departments to which these special funds belong. On the other hand, if the money were borrowed on the strength of the general deposit-account of the city, the funds deposited to the credit of the different departments would remain to be drawn against in case of need. Nor could any responsible bank refuse to honor the Treasurer's checks, any more than it could the checks of any depositor against his account, so long as there were any funds to his credit, notwithstanding that the bank may hold his notes for large advances made to him.

As regards the liability of the city to loss by suspended banks, no doubt it would be greatly lessened by the adoption of the plans of the Comptroller. A merchant who keeps a deposit-account at a bank, and receives accommodations in the shape of loans therefrom, very seldom loses by bank suspension. He can set off his deposits against his notes, while the amount of the latter almost always exceeds that of the former. Take the case of the city. At the time the present Mayor and Comptroller assumed the direction of the finances, the city had outstanding $1,333,954 of notes payable, and about $1,000,000 on deposit. So that, were this $1,333,954 borrowed from banks with which the city had deposited, and that all of these banks had suspended, it would not have lost a dollar. On the contrary, it would have stood indebted to the banks in a sum exceeding $300,000.

The only serious objection that we see to the Comptroller's resolutions is, that it is doubtful whether the charter gives the Council power to authorize the Mayor and Comptroller to designate the banks. If it does not, however, it has the power to do so itself, as will be found in the following sentence in Section 17 of Chapter 5, of the act of March 29, 1869:

"The Treasurer may be required to keep any and all moneys in his hands, belonging to said city, in such bank or banks, or other place or places of general deposit, or in such place or places of deposit, in the manner, and upon the conditions, and upon such rate of interest or otherwise, as the Common Council may from time to time, by resolution or ordinance, provide, order, establish, or direct."

CIVIS.

DARING ROBBERY.

Six Thousand Dollars Stolen from the United States Express Company.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Jan. 1.

One of the most daring, and so far successful, robberies ever perpetrated in this city took place yesterday afternoon, two packages of money, containing in all $6,194, being stolen from the baggage-car of the Peoria & Rock Island mail train which leaves this city for the north at 2 p. m. The United States Express Company pay the railway company so much annually for carrying their goods, and the railway company furnishes a messenger who also acts as baggageman. Yesterday afternoon William Fancher, the P. & R. I. baggageman and messenger, had a number of packages of money in his safe, and among others one containing $5,400 and another $794. Before the train started Fancher was counting these packages, and remarked to Nicholas Biegel, mail carrier for the Post-Office, "This package," holding up the $5,400 one, "would come good these hard times." In the car at the time, besides Fancher and Biegel, was an elderly man who was purchasing some cigars from Jordan, a train-boy. The car has a smoking compartment in one end and soon after Fancher stepped into it, leaving his safe unlocked. When he returned he again counted his packages and suddenly exclaimed:

"My God! Some one has stolen two packages of money from this safe."

Policeman Murray was at once summoned, and he searched both Fancher and Jordan, but did not find the money on either of them. The man who was purchasing cigars, went out at the same time Fancher did, and Biegel a moment or two before that time, so that no suspicion could rest on them. Fancher and Jordan were taken to the county jail, where they are now confined. They both strongly protest their innocence. The former is said to have borne a good character, though he has been in the employ of the railway company but a short time. Of the latter, a youth of about 18 years of age, but little is known, as he has been on the road but a short time. It is evident that if either of them stole the money, he must have had a confederate, to whom it was given as soon as taken.

LATER.—About half-past 10 o'clock last evening, Deputies Gill, Kinsey, and Crouse arrested William Bizant in Rouse's Hall, whither he had gone with a female companion to attend the Cecilian ball. Bizant was a baggage-master and express-messenger on the P. & R. I. Railway until last Tuesday, when he resigned his position and was paid off. He recommended Fancher to the position, and it appears is well acquainted with him. He went to Galva on Tuesday, but returned to this city yesterday morning. How he got here no one knows, as he was not seen on any of the trains, yesterday, on the Peoria & Rock Island. He was searched at the jail and $3.75 in bills found on his person. The evidence against him, we are told by the officers, is very strong. The latter spent all last night searching for the stolen money.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Kane County is taxed for $364,308 for this year—an increase of $69,000.

—The old Presbyterian Church in Belleville is being transformed into a city hall.

—Last year Peoria packed 104,000 hogs. This year the number will not reach over 75,000.

—Elias Tillotson's grain elevator, at Jerseyville, was consumed by fire Sunday morning, together with a quantity of grain. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000.

—The ministers of Rockford have agreed, under no circumstances, to sign their names for books, at the request of canvassers, for the purpose of inducing other persons to purchase, and as a recommendation for their books.

—Chicago will have to look to her laurels on the divorce question, or else Clark County, over on the Wabash, will get ahead of her. The Marshall *Messenger* says that Judge Davis granted twenty-seven divorces at the late term of Court.

—The Aurora National Banks have again applied for an injunction against the taxes levied against them by the local authorities, claiming that, under the United States law, which specifies that their payments to the General Government shall be in lieu of all taxes, they are exempt.

—Upon our table is a freight bill which is worthy of study by the next meeting of the Anti-Monopolists. It is the charges from Baltimore to Dixon on 600 pounds of goods. From Baltimore to Chicago the charges are $1.98, and from the latter city to Dixon the expenses were $3.65.—*Dixon Telegraph.*

—The Kane County Board of Supervisors meet in adjourned session next Tuesday. The session will be one of unusual interest. The question of receiving into the Treasury money now held by the County Treasurer as a special deposit from Gen. J. F. Farnsworth will be discussed, and probably decided. The Sheriff's allowances will be very sharply debated,—as we understand there is a decided intention upon the part of some of the members to attack the Sheriff's accounts,—especially the allowance now made for boarding prisoners.—*Aurora Beacon.*

—In the Circuit Court at Murphysboro, on the 19th ult., the case of The City of Carbondale vs. The Holders of Carbondale City bonds which has been pending a number of months, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, which, in effect, declares all such bonds worthless. It will be remembered that these bonds were issued in compliance with an agreement entered into between the City of Carbondale and the Southern Illinois Normal University Commissioners, to secure the location of that institution in that city. The case will probably be carried up to a higher court.

—Some neighboring farmer owns a dog—a noble looking shepherd dog, with one decidedly unpleasant eccentricity. It is a passion for jumping through show-windows or plate-glass doors. While lying quietly in Rogers & Co.'s dry goods store, a while since, the passion seized him, and in an instant he dashed through their glass door and was off before they could know what had happened. On Christmas day he celebrated that joyous anniversary by taking a run from across the street and plunging through the elegant glass door of Mr. H. R. Jones & Son, landing in the middle of the store, wagging his tail and looking around with evident pride in his great achievement. That dog had better confine his wanderings, hereafter, to the rural precincts; as a town dog he is not a success.—*Sycamore Republican.*

Change of Climate in Scotland.

From the London Lancet.

At the first meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society for the winter, Mr. James Macnab, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, delivered an address on the change of climate north of the Tweed. Caledonia, "stern and wild" as she is, has witnessed, during the last fifty years, much lessening of the summer heat. From this cause, peaches and nectarines cannot be ripened to the same perfection in the open air as formerly, while asparagus, mushrooms, and tomatoes are gradually disappearing. The rock-rose and the common myrtle are rarely to be met with, and the almond, which at one time flowered as luxuriantly as in the suburbs of London, will not now set its flower-buds. The larch, in spite of the enormous quantities of seed annually imported, is declining in vigor, and there is a talk of substituting for it the Wellingtonia as a nurse-tree. Forty years ago the black Hesperian grape, the black mulberry, and the fig ripened on the southern exposure of Edinburgh as well as in London, but now fire-flues are an essential condition to their coming to maturity. With this change of climate there has been an alteration in the type of disease, but we are still in need of authenticated data as to the extent to which this has taken place. Mr. Macnab's proposal, that a Central Committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject of the change of climate in Scotland, will, we hope, be carried into effect.

An Election for Postmaster.

The Postmaster at Manassas, Va., having resigned his position was asked by the Department to recommend a suitable person as his successor. Being unwilling to recommend any one without testing the desire of the people he ordered an election for the purpose. The voting was without reference to party lines, and there were very few of the wives and daughters of the prominent citizens of the village that did not improve the first chance Virginia ladies ever had to exert the right of suffrage. The result of the election was very much as anticipated. A larger vote was polled than was ever cast at any Presidential or State contest, and of the 328 votes cast a young lady by the name of Pike received 303 to her male opponent's 25.

THE UNEMP

Constant Pressur... Relief and Aid

Undeserving Applic... —The Intern...

stood indebted to the banks in a ... $300,000.
... rious objection that we see to the ... resolutions is, that it is doubtful ... harter gives the Council power to ... Mayor and Comptroller to de-ig- ... s. If it does not, however, it has ... do so itself, as will be found in the ... tence in Section 17 of Chapter 5, of ... rch 29, 1869:
... urer may be required to keep any ... s in his hands, belonging to said ... bank or banks, or other place or ... eral deposit, or in such place or ... osit, in the manner, and upon the ... nd upon such rate of interest as ... the Common Council may from ... by resolution or ordinance, pro- ... stablish, or direct." CIVIS.

...ARING ROBBERY.

... sand Dollars Stolen from ... ted States Express Com- ...

... Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Jan. 1.
... most daring, and so far successful ... ever perpetrated in this city took ... day afternoon, two packages of ... ning in all $6,194, being stolen ... rage-car of the Peoria & Rock Is- ... in which leaves this city for the ... m. The United States Express ... the railway company so much an- ... rrying their goods, and the rail- ... y furnishes a messenger who ... baggageman. Yesterday afternoon ... her, the P. & R. I. baggageman ... r, had a number of packages of ... safe, and among others one con- ... 00 and another $794. Before the ... Fancher was counting these pack- ... arked to Nicholas Biegel, mail-car- ... ost-Office, "This package," holding ... 0 one, "would come good these ... In the car at the time, besides ... Biegel, was an elderly man who was ... some cigars from Jordan, a train- ... has a smoking compartment in one ... on after Fancher stepped into its ... afe unlocked. When he returned ... ted his packages and suddenly ex- ... ! Some one has stolen two pack- ... y from this safe."
... Murray was at once summoned, and ... oth Fancher and Jordan, but did ... money on either of them. The man ... hasing cigars, went out at the same ... r did, and Biegel a moment or two ... me, so that no suspicion could rest ... Fancher and Jordan were taken to ... il, where they are now confined. ... rongly protest their innocence. The ... to have borne a good character, ... s been in the employ of the railway ... a short time. Of the latter, ... out 18 years of age, but little is ... has been on the road but a short ... vident that if either of them stole ... e must have had a confederate, to ... given as soon as taken.
... bout half-past 10 o'clock last even- ... Gill, Kimsey, and Crouse arrested ... t in Rouse's Hall, whither he had ... female companion to attend the ... Bizant was a baggage-master and ... nger on the P. & R. I. Railway un- ... day, when he resigned his position ... off. He recommended Fancher to ... , and it appears is well acquainted ... went to Galva on Tuesday, but re- ... city yesterday morning. How he ... one knows, as he was not seen on ... trains, yesterday, on the Peo- ... land. He was searched at the jail ... bills found on his person. The evi- ... him, we are told by the officers, is ... The latter spent all last night ... the stolen money.

...LINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

... ty is taxed for $364,308 for this year ... of $69,000.
... Presbyterian Church in Belleville is ... rmed into a city hall.
... r Peoria packed 104,000 hogs. This ... ber will not reach over 75,000.
... lotson's grain elevator, at Jersey- ... sumed by fire Sunday morning, to- ... a quantity of grain. Loss from ... 12,000.
... isters of Rockford have agreed, un- ... stances, to sign their names for ... request of canvassers, for the pur- ... cing other persons to purchase, and ... endation for their books.
... will have to look to her laurels or ... question, or else Clark County, over ... sh, will get ahead of her. The ... ssenger says that Judge Davis grant- ... seven divorces at the late term of ...
... ora National Banks have again ap- ... injunction against the taxes levied ... by the local authorities, claiming ... the United States law, which speci- ... ir payments to the General Gov- ... ll be in lieu of all taxes, they are ...
... ur table is a freight bill which is ... dy by the next meeting of the Anti- ... It is the charges from Baltimore ... 600 pounds of goods. From Balti- ... ago the charges are $1.98, and from ... y to Dixon the expenses were $2.65. ... egraph.
... County Board of Supervisors meet ... session next Tuesday. The session ... of unusual interest. The question of ... to the Treasury money now held by ... Treasurer as a special deposit from ... Farnsworth will be discussed, and ... ided. The Sheriff's allowances will ... ply debated,—as we understand there ... intention upon the part of some of ... to attack the Sheriff's accounts,— ... s allowance now made for boarding ... Aurora Beacon.
... Circuit Court at Murphysboro, on ... , the case of The City of Carbondale ... olders of Carbondale City bonds, ... been pending a number of months, ... in favor of the plaintiff, which, in ... res all such bonds worthless. It will ... red that these bonds were issued in ... with an agreement entered into be- ... ity of Carbondale and the Southern ... mal University Commissioners, to ... location of that institution in that ... case will probably be carried up to a ...
... eighboring farmer owns a dog—a ... shepherd dog, with one decidedly ... ccentricity. It is a passion for jump- ... show-windows or plate-glass doors. ... quietly in Rogers & Co.'s dry goods ... e since, the passion seized him, and ... he dashed through their glass door ... before they could know what had ... On Christmas day he celebrated that ... versary by taking a run from across ... d plunging through the elegant glass ... H. R. Jones & Son, landing in the ... store, wagging his tail and looking ... evident pride in his great achieve- ... dog had better confine his wander- ... er, to the rural precincts; as a town ... a success.—Sycamore Republican.

...e of Climate in Scotland.

From the London Lancet.
... meeting of the Edinburgh Botani- ... or the winter, Mr. James Macnab, ... e Royal Botanic Gardens, delivered ... the change of climate north of the ... donia, "stern and wild" as she is, ... , during the last fifty years, much ... the summer heat. From this cause, ... nectarines cannot be ripened to the ... tion in the open air as formerly, ... gus, mushrooms, and tomatoes are ... appearing. The rock-rose and the ... rtle are rarely to be met with, and ... which at one time flowered as lux- ... n the suburbs of London, will not ... ower-buds. The larch, in spite of ... quantities of seed annually im- ... clining in vigor, and there is a talk ... ing for it the Wellingtonia as a ... Forty years ago the black Hesperian ... lack mulberry, and the fig ripened ... ern exposure of Edinburgh as well ... but now fire-flues are an essential ... their coming to maturity. With ... of climate there has been an altera- ... type of disease, but we are still in ... rcumstanced data as to the extent to ... as taken place. Mr. Macnab's pro- ... Central Committee should be ap- ... vestigate the whole subject of the ... mate in Scotland, will, we hope, be ... affect.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

Constant Pressure upon the Relief and Aid Society.

Undeserving Applicants Detected —The Internationals.

The different headquarters of the Workingmens' Association, where the unemployed used to assemble in such large numbers last week, now present a deserted and forlorn appearance. The unemployed no longer care to listen to the mad counsels of the Socialists, but prefer to stand all day in front of the Relief Building, Nos. 49 and 51 LaSalle street, waiting to be admitted to put in an application for relief. About 2,000 of them were blocking up the sidewalks in front of the building yesterday, the men being arranged in single file on one side and the women on the other. A policeman at the door had his hands full keeping back the surging crowd and holding them within the limits of decorum and propriety. No less than $5,000 in money was paid out yesterday, and orders given for 144 tons of coal.

IMPOSITIONS ATTEMPTED.

The Society suffers greatly from imposters; about three out of ten applicants need help within a month or two, while only one out of ten is in immediate need of assistance. Mr. Hawkes, the Assistant-Superintendent of the Society, yesterday showed the reporter several of the rejected applications. The indorsement on one said that the man earned $2.35 a day at a foundry. He had two children, and his house was furnished very comfortably. Another one stated that the visitor found the family quite comfortable, but complaining. He happened to look at the butcher's book lying on the table, and found that the butcher's bill averaged $6 a week. Another indorsement is as follows: "Husband earns $6 a week. She takes in washing." The woman stated to the visitor that she wanted relief because her husband might get out of work. Thousands of applications like the above have already been rejected, and similar ones still keep pouring in. If one succeeds in getting relief, the fact is immediately communicated to all the neighbors, so that the next day the whole crowd wanders to the Relief Office to await their turn.

Most of the unemployed workingmen actually in need were on the books of the Relief Society previous to the present movement, and their cases would have been reached without the ado that has been made about destitution.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

As was previously stated in the TRIBUNE, the movement was gotten up solely in the interest of the International Workingmen's Society, which thought this a good opportunity to recruit its dilapidated ranks, and it has succeeded beyond its utmost sanguine expectations. One of the leaders of the Internationals stated to a reporter yesterday, that their only object was to educate the workingmen up to their ideas, and prepare them for the great battle against aristocracy, which would sooner or later ensue. They had advices, he said, from all parts of the world, stating that they were organizing everywhere, and urging them to work, because the United States was not yet so far advanced in socialistic ideas as other countries. The Committee of Internationals held several secret meetings last week for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws for the new organization. It will not be ready to report before the middle of next week, and the next mass-meeting will not be held until a week from Sunday.

A NATIVE WORKINGMAN IN REPLY TO MRS. WYNKOOP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As one of "our own native workingmen," I beg to differ with Mrs. M. D. Wynkoop in regard to our views of the situation, or why we do not engage in this work of "labor-reform." We appreciate the sympathy this kind lady manifests for the workingmen, and I would set her right in regard to us native workingmen.

We do glory in our *United* States, our Republican Government, our liberty of conscience,—yes, and in our *right* to vote, if you please; but we know too well that the votes we cast are as worthless to *us* as the bits of paper the names are printed on.

We cannot vote ourselves farms; and if we could, and did, would we not be ashamed of it, and give them back? We are told to vote for *honest* men for office. Office-seekers and honest men!—politicians and honest men! May the Lord deliver us from such "honest men!"

The pertinent question is, "What are we going to do about it?" There are as many theories *how* man should exist, as there are in regard to his origin.

We cannot see any relief in Trades-Unions. Strikes in any of the trades only raise the price of the articles we consume ourselves, and do the strikers no good. We cannot see that antagonism between Capital and Labor,—an antagonism which, some writer says, has existed ever since Jacob worked seven years for Rachel, and was put off with Leah. Now, if this writer had pursued the subject a little further, he would have proved the triumph of skilled labor over Capital, in the striped poles, and the carrying off of all the old man's strong cattle and both of his daughters.

The interest of the manufacturer is closely connected with that of the operative; but it is the large profits of the middlemen we need to strike against,—those Merchant-Princes who form rings, and raise the price of articles we consume, from the hands of other trades, after they have left the hands of the manufacturer. These are the men Henry Ward Beecher tells to get rich, and employ the poor men to build them fine houses and beautiful grounds, so the poor man can look upon them, and enjoy them, too. He can look through the fence at those beautiful flowers, those flowing fountains sparkling in the sun,—look on those shady seats and be *happy!* Oh! how "thin!"

Now, these middlemen are useful in their way, but they get too much pay for handling the articles the workingman has created. They get as much pay for a few minutes' handling as the operatives get for hours in creating. This is one of the wrongs the workingman is subject to. But can laws reach it? Is it the fault of our Government? Oh, no, you say; this is "legitimate trade." Yet this legitimate trade creates colossal fortunes for some, and makes others want for bread.

But there is another power in the land working against the workingman, more powerful and more dangerous than all these gigantic monopolies; a power that makes the ballot-box worthless in our hands, and worse than worthless; a power that not only impoverishes, but degrades the workingman; a power that is undermining our whole political, social, and moral being, and threatens to overthrow the first principles of liberty, law, and order. I mean the Whisky-Power.

I would like to show up this power in its true light; but I have to work with my ten fingers ten hours a day, and have but little time to work with my wits.

I would like to tell this good lady how and where the political wires are laid; where the money is left to buy us "voting cattle." It is not in work-shops, but in whisky-shops.

I would like to give my fellow-workingmen, both native and foreign, my ideas of where labor-reforms should begin.

Permanent reforms are slow, but sure. Agitation is sure to be followed by reform, but it cannot be done in a day. Wendell Phillips labored for a life-time to abolish slavery, and lived to see his work accomplished. John Brown tried to accomplish it in a day. "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground."

Our situation demands calm deliberation and prompt action in the right direction. Slowly but surely let us cultivate our wits, find the root of the evil, then "go for it."

NATIVE OPERATIVE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1873.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day I saw a sight pitiable to behold; a multitude of men and women clamoring and pressing into the Relief headquarters, with a large police-force trying to keep them quiet; the women in a row some hundreds of feet in length, many pale, sorrowful, and thinly-clad; some with little babes in their arms, who, to all appearance, would have to wait all day without help, and come to-morrow and try again. I saw one woman with a babe, who had walked a long distance, and who was tired out and discouraged. No vouchers had many of them, and, if so fortunate as to gain admittance, they would have to go home and wait till visited by one of the Committee, perhaps a stranger where the applicant resides, and who will find it difficult to gain facts that might be easily gained by different societies in their own neighborhoods, who would be glad to do this work free of charge. It might be done in a quiet way, and the large number of dead-beats now crowding and clamoring would not trouble the Relief at all. Now they flock from all parts of the city, and almost [illegible] this noble work. I do hope that the Committee will take a wise course in this matter, and, for the honor of Chicago and the good of our poor, suffering ones, take some course to relieve themselves of this clamor, and get rid of many that have no right to sympathy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1874. AN OLD CITIZEN.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

William Frederick Poole, Esq., Librarian of the Tank, arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning.

Since the newly-elected Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad are making another effort to oust Mr. F. E. Hinckley, the Receiver of the Road, from his position, that gentleman left yesterday morning for Springfield to see whether it can be done.

The Rev. Joel Grant, pastor of the Congregational Church at Downer's Grove, died in this city, Wednesday, after a brief illness. When taken sick he was at the Home of the Friendless, of which his wife was a matron. Mr. Grant was a graduate of Yale College, and was 58 years old. He was an earnest Christian, a hardworking clergyman, a kind husband, and in short, a good man. His family and congregation mourn his loss, for to them his place cannot be filled.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—John Thorn, Utica; C. Stamley, Quebec; L. G. Tompkins and family, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Townsend, Dayton; H. P. Cooper, London, Eng.; Charles A. Waterhouse, Helena, Ark.; C. J. Scott, Toledo. . . . . *Grand Pacific*—Secretary Columbus Delano and wife, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Tass, Pittsburgh; O. H. Browning, Quincy; Willis Drummond; Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; H. D. McKinney, Janesville; R. R. Robertson. . . . . *Palmer House*—Charles W. Buer, Baltimore; J. G. Cameron, Tuscola, Ill.; Charles Gaylor, New York; William P. Burroughs, England; J. T. Smith, Springfield; Col. George B. Hodge, Newport, Ky.

IN GENERAL.

Congressman Hooper of Massachusetts has no intention of resigning.

Judge S. J. R. McMillan, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, has gone to Jacksonville, Fla., for the winter.

On the 14th of January, the Rt. Rev. Bishop De St. Palias, of Vincennes, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopate.

The Rev. W. H. Platt, of Louisville, Ky., has accepted a call to the pastorate of a church in San Francisco, Cal. He gets $6,000 a year, an assistant, a house, horse and carriage.

Mrs. Hezekiah Gifford, of Elgin, died in that city Jan. 1. Mrs. G. was the first white woman who settled in that section of the country. She leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her death. Funeral services will be held in the Elgin Baptist Church (to-day), at 2 o'clock.

Warren Hussey, banker, of Salt Lake, claims $100,000 damages of the Indianapolis *Journal*, for having recalled the fact that a person of this name had been arrested and tried at Indianapolis in 1856 or 1857, for connection with a wild-cat banking concern in Boone County, and suggested a query whether the two persons were identical. The *Journal* now says the two persons are not identical.

The Henry (Ill.) *Republican* says that Congressman Fort has never cashed one of his monthly checks for installments of pay, and that he is in favor of a return to the old salary of $5,000 a year, and is ready to pay back to the treasury the excess above that sum. We mildly suggest to the gentleman that there is no law against his doing it without waiting the action of Congress, and that just now the Treasury is greatly in need of money.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The fattest offices in the gift of the Iowa Legislature are those of State Printer and State Binder. The candidates for State Printer are: Clarkson (incumbent) of the Des Moines *Register*; M. C. Woodruff, of the *Courier*; M. G. Carleton, late of the Indianola *Republican*, now of Oskaloosa; and A. R. Fulton, of the Des Moines *State Journal*. The candidates for Binder are: Smart, the present incumbent; Perkins, of the Sioux City *Journal*; Ward, of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*; J. S. Carter and J. B. Curl, of Des Moines.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: In acknowledging the prompt payment of the policy for $5,000 on my late husband's life, after its lapse by nonpayment of the premiums for 1872-'73, permit to tender my thanks to your Company. Respectfully yours,

MRS. ROGERS FOWLER.

To the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Hon. John Early:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to enclose the note of Mrs. Fowler, together with an application for an additional $12,500 on my life, making $20,000 now in your Company on my life.

My years of confidence in your Company has only been realized in your consideration for Mrs. Fowler. Truly yours, E. G. ASAY.

In connection with the above from Mrs. Fowler and the Hon. E. G. Asay in regard to the payment of loss on the late Col. Fowler, of Chicago, it seems proper to state that all policies issued by the New England Mutual Life, of Boston, are made nonforfeitable by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

When a premium is due, and remains unpaid, the said act provides that the then existing cash value of the policy shall apply for the payment of premium at term rates, and the Company thereby becomes liable for the amount of policy, in case of death, while such insurance continues.

Under this beneficent provision, the Company, through its Illinois Agency, has paid ten so-called forfeited policies, amounting to $30,000. Eight were in Illinois,—the other two in Nebraska,—one of which had been forfeited two years and ten months.

The Company has been doing business thirty years, and its management throughout has been conservative and economical, and its reserve fund always largely in excess of all liabilities. Its losses have been uniformly below the rate of mortality assumed. The interest realized on investments has been in excess of the rate anticipated, while the expenses have been very much less, thereby making a good return of surplus to policy-holders and reducing the cost of insurance.

Thus it will be seen that a policy in the "New England Life" seems actual indemnity at the lowest possible cost.

The Company's Chicago office is in LaSalle Block, northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison streets. JOHN EARLY, General Agent.

FREE PASSES.

An arrangement heretofore existed by which country editors received annual passes from various railroads, in consideration of which they kept a standing advertisement in their papers for the roads. But the free-pass system having been abolished by most of the lines in this city, these editors will hereafter be compelled to either purchase their tickets at the regular rates, or else walk. To have no misunderstanding about this, the Illinois Central Railroad has issued the following notice:

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The managers of the lines running north, northwest, west, south, and southwest from Chicago, having decided not to issue passes in payment for advertising, you will please discontinue the advertisement of this Company now published in consideration of a pass or passes, as the same cannot be renewed.

Should we desire to advertise in your paper, we will arrange with you and pay for same. All contracts made for advertising during 1873 will expire with the year, and no bills or claims for advertising after that date will be entertained, unless by specific agreement made before the advertisement is inserted. Respectfully yours, W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

Several applications have been made by members of the Legislature for free passes, but they have been invariably refused. Both the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central claim that, under the railroad law of Illinois, they are debarred from issuing passes, to substantiate which they refer to the article in the declaration filed against the Northwestern, where damages are demanded because they carried one man free, while several others had to pay for their rides.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a meeting at No. 301 Halsted street, Tuesday evening. All members are requested to be present.

The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged the Depot reading-room so that all visitors to-day will be comfortable. They were not prepared for the crush yesterday, but were glad to see so many. It is open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

To-morrow morning Bishop Cheney will administer at Christ Church the rite of confirmation to a large number of persons. The ceremony will be followed by a brief address, and the Communion. There will also be a sermon in the morning. At the evening service the sermon will be appropriate to the new year.

The annual election of officers and business meeting of the Police Protective Association, will take place in the Council Chamber at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

A reply to Judge Booth's paper on "Inspiration," read before the Philosophical Society a few evenings ago, will be given by Mr. A. B. Keith, Sunday evening, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, on Washington street, opposite Union Park.

Prof. J. S. Jewell, of the Chicago Medical College, will address the Philosophical Society this evening on the Darwinian theory of the origin of man. The membership of the Society has become so large that the hall will scarcely seat all who attend, and the Executive Committee is compelled to announce that non-members will have to pay the admission fee of 25 cents.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association cleared $1,200 by the ball Wednesday evening.

The County Agent, who has for a long time carried on his work in the quarters on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, which are altogether to small, is about to a more roomy place. It is probable that the basement and first floor of No. 29 Canal street will be his future headquarters.

The alarm from box 36 yesterday afternoon, was caused by fire in the dwelling-house No. 440 Michigan avenue, due to an overheated hot-air furnace. The furnace stood on a wooden floor, which, having become very dry, burned rapidly. The damage was only nominal, the fire being quickly put out.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday noon upon the body of Clara Hall, a child 2 years old, who died from the effects of burns received the day previous at the home of its mother, No. 117 Elizabeth street. The child upset a kerosene-lamp upon itself, and the jury gave a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers for the current year: President, George C. Clarke (re-elected; Vice-President, H. H. Brown; Treasurer, H. L. Pasco (re-elected); Secretary, Alfred Wright (re-elected); Fire Patrol Committee, A. C. Ducat, I. J. Lewis, and E. M. Teall.

The alarm of fire from Box 156 at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a two-story frame dwelling-house, No. 146 Weston street. The house was occupied by Mrs. Catherine Ryan, and up-stairs by Mr. John Toole. The loss on building and furniture was about $300, uninsured. A shed containing a cow worth $60 was also burned, and the cow suffocated.

The Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the following ticket was put in nomination for officers for 1874: President, George M. Howe; Second Vice-President, W. N. Sturges. Directors, A. S. Burt, M. B. Miller, William Dickinson, J. B. Hobbs, A. Poole. Committee on Arbitration, George Stewart, William Kinkead, H. Jackman, H. N. Young, Ira Younglove; Committee on Appeals, A. M. Dall, H. G. Ranney, C. E. Culver, Alexander Geddes, H. W. Rogers, Jr.

The friends of Engine Company No. 17 invited the boys at the engine-house, No. 80 West Lake street, day before yesterday evening, and gave a very delightful surprise party. About thirty or forty couples were present, and the evening passed off in a most enjoyable manner with dancing and refreshments. Assistant-Foreman James O'Brien and Engineer Daniel Healy acted as floor managers, to the satisfaction of all present.

PETTY CRIMES.

John Grey was arraigned before Justice Boyden yesterday, for stealing a pair of gloves from the store No. 400 State street. He was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days.

Justice Scully yesterday held Cyrus B. Fisk in bonds of $1,000 to appear at the Criminal Court for trial on the charge of burglary. It is alleged that he stole a pair of boots from No. 377 West Kinzie street.

John Murphy is under a cloud just now. He was taken into the presence of Justice Scully yesterday morning, and several persons swore positively that it was he who stole $150 worth of tools from the shop of Daniel Forbes, No. 87 South Canal street. In default of $500 bonds he was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening a man, giving the name of C. N. Warrington, began an indiscriminate target practice with his revolver at a group of passing laborers, at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. Officer O'Neil took the man to the Armory to give an explanation before Justice Boyden to-day.

An unknown man visited the house of Mollie Monroe, No. 466 State street, night before last, and was robbed by Belle St. Clair of $100. The robbery was reported by the keeper of the house, and the young woman was taken to the Armory, where $60 were found on her person. She was held for larceny, and the money awaits an owner.

New Year's eve a colored man named Emerson Lewis, employed as coachman by Mr. Washington Hesing, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Yesterday morning he plead guilty to the charge, but was discharged, while one Henry Tierney, arrested the same night for the same offense, was fined $5.

Miss Eva Thompson, living on State street, obtained a warrant from Justice Haines yesterday for the arrest of Miss Jessie Woods. Miss Jessie had caused the arrest of Miss Eva on the charge of larceny, but, on trial, the case was dismissed. In return, Miss Eva entered complaint against Miss Jessie for perjury, and the latter was arrested yesterday evening.

THE CITY HALL.

There are 509 prisoners in the Bridewell.

During December the Board of Public Works issued permits for erecting one five-story, one four-story, one three-story, three three-story, three two-story, and one one-story buildings.

The Water-Tax Collector, during December, received from water rents $83,803.85, granted 272 permits to make connections with water-mains, and sixteen permits to move houses. For the latter two about $1,200 were paid.

The Council Committee on Licenses will probably report favorably on Ald. Richardson's ordinance amending the Sunday ordinance. The saloon doors and windows are closed Sundays now, and it is asserted that the proprietors would be satisfied with the reconstructed ordinance, making it unlawful to keep them open.

Several changes are to be made in the law department of the city. Mr. Clyde retired yesterday, and was succeeded by a Mr. Munn; Capt. Connett will go out this afternoon, and hereafter "Bill" Strump will collect evidence for the city. C. S. Cameron takes Lewis' place, and will probably be assigned to prosecute criminals and others in the Police Court.

The City Clerk has discharged several of his subordinates. Cole, Palmer, and Merrick go out, and Charles McDonald, —— Edgar, and —— McGovern come in. The latter will be the policeman. Robert S. Wilson, son of Judge Wilson, and a Scandinavian named Klugh have received clerkships in the tax department. It is probable that Moody, Chief Clerk, Bluhm, and Buschmach will be retained.

An effort will be made during the session of the Legislature, to have the charter changed so as to provide for a Fire Marshal and an Assistant, and four District Marshals. The present law allows one Marshal and three Assistants, the two others now doing duty as Marshals being detailed to discharge the duties by the Board. It is claimed that five Marshals are necessary.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all far West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Jan. 4, at 10:15 a. m. via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line.

Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train. A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent.

The London Fog.

London (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the Boston Post.

London was visited yesterday by a black fog, the most dense and dangerous known to this generation. Thinking that some brief account of our experience in one of London's most peculiar and exclusive institutions might prove interesting to your readers, I am tempted to beg a little space in the columns of your valuable paper for that purpose. We were stopping with friends at Gypsy Hill, one of the most charming suburbs of the great metropolis, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, some nine miles out of London. The morning opened bright and cold; a sharp hoar frost the previous night had crystalized the face of Nature, reflecting the sunlight from millions of prismatic angles, like a scene of enchantment, as we entered the train for town. Within a mile of London Bridge Station we found ourselves suddenly enveloped in what Mr. Gough has felicitously termed an atmosphere strongly resembling pea-soup in color and consistency. Our progress thence into London was slow and hazardous. The exhilarating air of the country had changed to a stinging, marrow-penetrating chill, unlike anything we have experienced in our own country. At the station we bribed a reluctant cabby to drive us around St. Paul's Cathedral and across "the city" to Holborn and the West End, where at 2 o'clock the fog was the blackest and most frightful. As we drove over the Holborn viaduct the colossal statue of England's virtuous sovereign, which adorns the bridge, could be dimly discerned in the waving billows of mist, looming like a coroneted spectre. The street lamps were all lighted, and in every house, shop, and gin-palace window the gas was burning as in the darkest night, but now emitting a sickly blurred light. One could not distinguish any object at a yard's distance; the occupants of carriages even were sometimes invisible to each other. Occasionally the fog would lift a little or become less dense, when vehicles or human figures could be faintly outlined moving weirdly about in the most absurd and impossible attitudes like disembodied spirits in a sea of smoky vapor. Gustave Doré's masterly sketches in Blanchard Jerrold's Illustrated London gives one a tolerable idea of such a scene, but they of course lack the most appalling feature, color, which yesterday was a deep reddish yellow, not unlike the lurid smoky tints of the heavens during some great conflagration in the night. As a natural consequence, innumerable collisions between pedestrians as well as vehicles were of frequent occurrence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grandfather Jesse Merriman, of Jones County Iowa, is 80 years old, but happier than ever a boy was. His wife presented him a few days ago with a bouncing pair of twins.

—A committee, which has been examining the financial affairs of the Maine Insane Hospital, has a mild way of putting it. "We find," says the report, "some irregularities in the accounts, and recommend a change in the financial officer."

—Milton B. Hopkins, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Indiana, strongly advocates the licensing of saloons. The Superintendent argues that if the sale of liquor is permitted at all, the school fund might just as well receive a yearly revenue of $100,000 from that source. Under the Baxter Law the school fund gets nothing.

—A young girl near Marengo, Iowa, is wonderfully marked by rattlesnakes. Running partially around her neck, side by side, are two snakes as natural as if alive, and the skin being transparent they seem only lying in wait for a victim. On the front of the neck and upper part of the neck are the rattles,—as though a breast-pin,—making a perfect picture and shedding regularly every year.

—Two New Albanians are "lawing" for possession of a hog valued at $3.75. At the second trial of the case the jury disagreed, although eight lawyers shed light upon the matter. The costs now amount to $500, besides attorneys' fees.

—Clark County, Ind., has a Bluebeard named James Scott, a Mormon preacher, who has kept his wife confined in a room without fresh air or sunlight since the 1st of September. When the room was broken into by a party of indignant neighbors, the woman was found to be in a dying condition. Scott is insane.

—Another dreadful warning to snuff-takers comes from Columbus, Ohio, where may be seen the man whom snuff sent to the Penitentiary. One night, when robbing a bank, yielding to depraved appetite, he took a pinch, and the fatal sneeze betrayed him. That sneeze, too, was his last, for in the Penitentiary he is denied snuff.

—A peat bed is about to be opened up about three miles northwest of Iowa Falls that is eight feet thick and covers 40 acres. The *Sentinel* says, and cites the language of a former State Geologist to prove it, that there is enough peat within five miles of Iowa Falls to supply the entire country for a century.

—A young Bostonian, a merchant in Japan, has married an English lady, who makes British plum-puddings; but her patriotic husband still hungers for the American article as manufactured under the roof of his childhood. At his suggestion, his mother made a plum-pudding for her distant boy, and early in November inclosed in a tin box, it started by express for Yokohama, where it has probably graced the Christmas feast.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Mr. Buffington, of Eau Claire, Wis., accompanied by an officer, overtook his runaway wife and her paramour, Donaldson, at Rosemount. Donaldson showed fight, but was silenced by the officer. After a lengthy parley, the foolish woman was induced to go home with her husband, whom she had left simply because he had insisted on keeping some of his relatives at his house.

—By a well-set trap, consisting of an immense straw stack built upon a shed, Mr. John Erain, a farmer living about two miles from Winamac, Pulaski County, Ind., lost, on Saturday a week ago, fifteen head of fine cattle. The shed was built upon logs driven into the ground, and the straw from eighty acres of wheat was thrown upon it. The late rains have added greatly to the weight already pressing upon the timbers, and the ground being soft, caused the shed to settle to one side, when the whole came to the ground, crushing the cattle.

—A country editor in Alabama evolves this from his inner solemnity: "With the utmost reluctance and regret we have been forced to the serious and painful conclusion that the physical suffering to which Alexander Stephens has for a number of years been subjected, has also injured his mental frame, and so impaired his intellectual acumen that a moral obliquity has supervened.

BANK STATEMENT.

Fourth Quarterly Statement

OF THE

State Street Savings Bank

OF CHICAGO,

(COMMENCED BUSINESS JAN. 17, 1873.)

DECEMBER 31, 1873.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate		$ 23,620.25
Loans on Collaterals		27,193.39
Stocks and Bonds		25,258.00
Cash on hand		22,996.63
Furniture and Fixtures (including burglar-proof Safes		3,435.77
Interest paid Depositors		3,374.12
Taxes paid and expenses for past year		5,007.77
		$110,885.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$ 50,000.00
Deposits		52,144.93
Deposits Sept. 19, 1873, were $95,930.47.		
Interest	$5,884.13	
Premium	1,403.60	
Exchange	1,453.27	
Profits		8,741.00
		$110,885.93

C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, Vice President.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The late DAVID BALDERSTON, of 49 Regent-st., Greenock, having, by his trust disposition, and settlement, left a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston, or MacKenzie, his sister, widow of William MacKenzie, some time blacksmith in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and failing her, to her children, notice is hereby given that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or MacKenzie, if alive, or, if dead, her children, are required to claim the said bequest, and to establish their right thereto within two years from the 24th of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's death, and that if she or they fail to do so, Mr. Balderson's Trustees will proceed to pay over the said legacy to the other residuary legatees as directed by the said trust disposition, and settlement, and codicils thereto.

Communications on the subject to be addressed to JOHN MACDOUGAL, Solicitor, Mansion House, Greenock, Scotland.

Asthma and Bronchitis effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Genl. Alexander. Sold as tabacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes; by Savoy & Moore, 143 New Bond street, London; and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

NILSSON.

Ten Nights and Two Matinees of the

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA CO.

COMMENCING

Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.

The Company comprises the following artists:
MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,
M'LLE OSTAVA TORRIANI, M'LLE MARESI,
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. MARRA,
Sig. NANNETTI, Sig. SCOLARA,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO.
Assistant Conductor..........S. BEHRENS.
Season Tickets (10 nights), Price..........$30
Season Tickets (5 nights), either the first five representations or the last five representations, Price..........$15
N. B.—The sale of Season Tickets will commence on Thursday, the 8th January, at Bauer's Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts., under Palmer House.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE.
SEATS SECURED NOW at the Box Office, and Books of the Play for sale. Prices of Tickets,
$2, $1.50, and 75c, according to location.
THE MOST MEMORABLE EVENT IN THE ART HISTORY OF CHICAGO, will be the appearance of

SALVINI!

THE GREATEST ACTOR OF THE AGE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, in the Great Biblical Tragedy of

SAMSON!

"No one can say that he has really seen Salvini who has not seen him in his grand and powerful impersonation of Samson."—Philadelphia Press.
Tuesday—DAVID GARRICK. Wednesday—OTHELLO. Friday—LA MORTE CIVILE (CIVIL DEATH). Saturday—Farewell Matinee—HAMLET.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday, last Performances of

SHIEL BARRY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
CHRISTMAS EVE, or The Grey Lady.
THADY..........MR. SHIEL BARRY.
Saturday Matinee—THE REFUGEES. Lanty O'Brien, SHIEL BARRY. Monday Night—SALVINI.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of the

THE GENEVA CROSS!

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
On Monday the Great Play

CAMILLE!

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON in the title role.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Uproar of Fun. Enormous Success of the Comical and Laughable Pantomime called SIMPLE SIMON. Exquisite Music, beautiful Tableaux, bewildering Tricks, and glowing Transformation Scene.
Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Geo. Davenport, Ben Cotton, Wm. Arlington, Billy Rice, Jno. R. Kemble in new and varied characters.
Grand New Year's Matinee Thursday afternoon. Every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. SOTHERN,

This Afternoon and Night as Dundreary's Eccentric Brother,

SAM,

His only appearance in this part. Monday—DAVID GARRICK.

GLOBE THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, 2½,

CAMILLE.

CAMILLE..........MISS AUGUSTA DARGON.
Evening at 8 o'clock, LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia Borgia, Miss Augusta Dargon. Monday, Miss Alice Harrison.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMERSON'S

SINGING SCHOOL.

Price 75c., or $7.50 per Dozen,
Is a Complete, Cheap, and Useful Book for Singing Schools.
Now is the time to use it, as it has all the material to make the Winter Singing School attractive and useful in the highest degree. By

L. O. EMERSON.

System for Beginners

ON THE

PIANOFORTE.

By MASON & HOADLEY.

One cannot help liking this thorough, systematic method, the work of men eminent in their profession, and who have the important qualification of being experienced teachers.
Remember that the first months of instruction are, if there is any distinction, THE important ones. That is the time to lay a good foundation. "A work well begun is already half done." Price $3.00.
All books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
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711 Broadway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Spain..........Jan. 3 | Greece..........Jan. 24
Canada..........Jan. 10 | Italy..........Jan. 31
Egypt..........Jan. 17
For London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

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ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
And information regarding the same furnished upon application.
Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‖ 9:15 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‖ 9:15 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‖ 9:15 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	* 10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Arrive.	Leave.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:05 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
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Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	*10:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 95 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

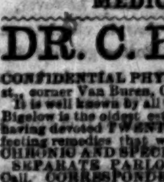
	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:20 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

One-half of ticket No. 6,293, which drew $10,000 on Dec. 18, was sold by me. NEXT DRAWING, JAN. 8, 1874. Great reduction in price of tickets. Wholes, $20; halves, $10; quarters, $5; tenths, $2, and twentieths, $1. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed. Orders promptly filled, and information given. P. O. Box 5,594.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Sam." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Shiel Barry. Afternoon, "The Refugees." Evening, "Christmas Eve; or, The Gray Lady."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Augusta Dargon. Afternoon, "Camille." Evening, "Lucretia Borgia."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 3, 1874.

The public debt statement for the month of December shows an increase of $8,453,272.

Bradbury's piano manufactory in New York City, and the Opera-House at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been destroyed by fire.

The United States steamer Franklin, which left Boston for Key West Dec. 23, concerning whose safety some apprehension has been felt, has arrived safely at the latter place.

The House of Representatives at Washington keeps nine horses, at an expense of $7,500 per annum, mainly for its doorkeepers. It has not been generally known heretofore that the doorkeepers were mounted.

It is to be presumed now that we shall have at least a temporary cessation from the daily reports of riot and slaughter in Matamoras, Gen. Cortina having been installed as Mayor of the city yesterday, without any disturbance.

The German Government has explicitly defined its attitude toward the Ultramontanes. It will not interfere with the inner organization of the churches, but it will exact an oath from the Bishops of absolute submission to the State, and will restrain them from interfering, in any manner, with its affairs.

The Gage defalcation will be brought before the Grand Jury, which meets on Monday next. Meanwhile, State's-Attorney Reed has requested Treasurer O'Hara to make an official and personal demand upon Mr. Gage for the money, so that he can testify to it. This demand will be made to-day.

The unfortunate Spanish steamer Arapiles, which has been blockaded so long in the Brooklyn dock by a sunken barge, succeeded in getting out yesterday, but while being towed to another locality, to take on her armament, she ran fast into the mud, where is is stated she will remain for the present. It is not announced, however, that this will necessitate an exchange of diplomatic interrogations and replies between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister.

The evidence in the Ville du Havre investigation yesterday partially exonerates Capt. Surmont from much of the blame which has been cast upon him, as it shows that the crew of the Loch Earn mistook the pilot of the Ville du Havre for the Captain. The latter remained on his vessel until she went down, and was taken out of the water with the others who were saved, so that he could not have played the inhuman part which was at first attributed to him. The tribunal of investigation has unanimously acquitted the Captain of the Loch Earn from any responsibility for the collision.

The old managers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company are still in grief. A few days ago, the President, Treasurer, and the leading Director resigned their offices, and the vacancies were filled. The new President had hardly got warm in his seat before he applied to Judge Tipton to have the Receiver dismissed, and the road returned to the control of the old dynasty. The allegations were very broad, including one that the affairs of the road could not be successfully managed by any Receiver. The case was argued yesterday before Judge Tipton, who denied the motion, thus continuing the Receiver in charge of the road. The old managers will not be likely to have possession restored to them until there shall have been a full exhibit of its affairs and a determination of the important question, Who owns the road?

It is now stated that the continuation of Mr. Porter's salary for a year to come, that gentleman having resigned his position at Washington to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Pullman Car Company, is authorized by an old law, which was made at the time the army was cut down. This law allows a resignation to date a year from the time it is tendered, and the resigning officer, being granted leave of absence for that time, draws pay without performance of services. The purpose of the law was to allow army officials to have time to get a foothold into civil life. In this case, however, it is a fact not only that the law is obsolete and fallen into disuse, but Mr. Porter got his foothold into his $10,000 position before he handed in his resignation. If the President wished to pay his Secretary a compliment of this kind, the compliment should have come from his own pocket and not out of the Public Treasury. The next best thing to do is to rescind the law, so as to cut off these needy gentlemen who step into $10,000 positions and still draw pay from Government.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, with light trading, except in a few leading articles. Mess pork was in good demand, and 15c per brl higher, closing at $14.35@14.40 cash, and $14.80@14.85 seller February. Lard was quiet and 5@10c higher, closing at $8.45@8.50 cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller February. Meats were quiet and stronger at 5⅝@5¾c for shoulders, 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, closing at $8.30@8.35 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and steady at 93c per gallon. Flour was more active and unchanged. Wheat was active and easier, closing at $1.17¼ cash, and $1.20⅝ seller February. Corn was quiet and ⅛c lower, closing firmer at 53⅝c cash, and 54⅝c seller February. Oats were quiet and easier at 38⅛c cash, and 39⅛c seller February. Rye was dull and easier at 77c. Barley was more active and unchanged at $1.43@1.45 for No. 2, and $1.12@1.13 for good No. 3.

The latest phase of the Beecher-Bowen scandal is decidedly warlike. At the Friday evening prayer-meeting, Mr. Beecher submitted a letter replying to the communication from the Committees of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, which defines the status of Plymouth Church Congregationalism. Mr. Beecher claims that Plymouth Church was organized to resist the domination of Congregational clergymen in New York City, and that it is governed by a majority of its members, and will continue to be, and therefore refuses to receive any further communications which do not emanate from the entire Congregational brotherhood in convention assembled, or any letter conveying covert insinuations. The letter was accepted by the congregation. What action the other two churches will take with reference to this defiance remains to be seen.

The St. Louis newspapers are a bilious assortment of periodical literature, from whatever point of view regarded. The only branch of journalism they cultivate with success is deep-mouthed and long-tongued baying at Chicago. The *Democrat* has an article with a startling array of headlines, viz.: "Mortgaged Chicago"—"Five Hundred Millions of Dollars in Debt"—"An Interesting Story of the Decline of a Great Municipality." This article mentions, among other causes contributing to the decadence of the great municipality, that the Illinois Railroad law is driving the trade of the northern counties of Illinois to "the baby market of Milwaukee." This suggests a comparison, not between Chicago and St. Louis, but between Milwaukee and St. Louis, which is very much to the disadvantage of the latter city, viz.:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF GRAIN FOR 1873.

	Milwaukee.	*St. Louis.*
Wheat, bu	28,430,633	6,150,277
Oats, bu	1,533,923	5,309,551
Barley, bu	1,200,064	1,148,514
Corn, bu	920,364	7,674,186
Rye, bu	376,064	354,080
	32,460,448	15,636,608
Flour reduced to grain	6,150,480	6,416,580
Total	38,610,928	22,053,188

The receipts of Chicago for the corresponding period of time were **96,731,598** bushels, and the disparity in the provision and lumber trade was even greater. Whether the phrase "baby market" means a small market, or a market for babies, St. Louis is entitled to claim the designation in preference to Milwaukee.

We print this morning a series of communications on the subject of an article which appeared in this paper touching the recent supersedeas in the Rafferty case. The subject has already been fully discussed, and most men have made up their minds. Rafferty was convicted three times of murder, and each time the execution of the sentence was arrested by a writ of error operating as a supersedeas. There is a law of the State which provides that "All exceptions which go merely to the form of an indictment shall be made before trial, and no motion in arrest of judgment or writ of error shall be sustained for any matter not affecting the real merits of the offense charged in the indictment." It appears from the last trial that two officers, each having a warrant for the arrest of parties named therein, while engaged in looking for the persons, accidentally met, and the search was then continued in company. Entering a saloon, Officer Scanlon, who had a warrant for Rafferty, recognized his man; Officer O'Meara not finding the person he was looking for, and having nothing to do with Rafferty, remained at the door. Rafferty, in escaping from Scanlon, shot O'Meara, and now it is discovered that, because the warrant upon which Scanlon was undertaking to make an arrest was illegal, the killing of O'Meara, who was not executing that warrant nor participating in the arrest, was not murder, but manslaughter. The jury decided it was murder, and this verdict has been arrested by the writ of error.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Illinois Legislature meets at Springfield in an adjourned session next Tuesday, having taken a "recess" of just eight months. There is only one thing for this Legislature to do, and that is to adjourn. This is practically a new session, and, as such, is opposed to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of Illinois. The Constitution says that "The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, *and at no other time*, unless as provided by this Constitution." The only provision which authorizes any departure from this rule is that which authorizes the Governor to call extraordinary sessions, and that which says that "Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days." It was manifestly the purpose of this section to restrain the Legislature from prolonged recesses, and not to afford it an opportunity to evade the preceding section, which intended that there should be only a biennial, and not an annual, session. A legislative "recess" of eight months is a sheer absurdity. The reassembling of the Legislature next Tuesday is really a second session, which is prohibited by the Constitution, when it provides that the Legislature shall meet *at no other time* than the date stipulated in the Constitution.

The first Legislature elected after the adoption of the new Constitution violated this wise provision, under the plea that it was necessary to take time to pass general laws to take the place of special legislation which had been prohibited. There was some reason in this, but the present Legislature seized upon the act of the former one and made a precedent of it, without having the same reason for holding the second session. If this practice is tolerated, we shall henceforth and forever have an annual session, in violation of the Constitution, to the great cost of tax-payers, and the serious detriment of the public interests. The farmers, for whom the present Legislature professes great respect, entered a formal protest in their resolutions at the Decatur Convention against this extra session. The same sentiment prevails in the several cities of the State, as shown by their newspapers. If the Legislature fails to listen to these admonitions, it will place itself in the same attitude toward the people of Illinois that Congress now holds toward the people of the United States. It will be regarded as a body of salary-grabbers, arrayed in cold and aggressive defiance of the popular will, for the sole purpose of pocketing per diem and mileage.

If any additional reason were needed to show why the Legislature should meet next Tuesday only to adjourn *sine die*, it could be found in the fact that there is nothing for it to do of sufficient moment to justify the expense. In the 118 days' session last winter this Legislature passed 119 bills, and now something like 800 bills are said to be awaiting consideration. The fact that the State has suffered nothing from the slumber of the 800 innocents, supposing them to be really innocent, while the majority were better never considered at all, shows that there is no necessity for a session now. The Revision of the Statutes, which will be brought before this Legislature, may be postponed to advantage for the consideration of the next Legislature, before whom there will probably come important suggestions of law reform. The general sentiment of the State seems to be that the present Railroad law shall have a longer trial, so that the Legislature can find no excuse for a session in this. The law already provides that the schedule of rates made by the Railroad Commissioners shall become *prima facie* evidence after Jan. 15, and there is nothing to add or amend, if the law is to be more thoroughly tested. In point of fact, the Legislature will find nothing of importance or value before it, and it will be a waste of $1,500 per day to hold a session.

CAPITAL AND INTEREST.

Mr. John A. Schaff, a workingman, in a recent communication to this paper, argued against the rightfulness of interest (or rather of perpetual interest) on capital, on the ground that the rent paid for the use of houses ceases with the inevitable decay of houses, and thus becomes extinct at the end of, perhaps, fifty years on the average. Why should rent be paid for the use of money *in perpetuo*, while that paid for the use of houses is terminable at some time—whether at the expiration of 50 years or 500 makes no difference?

The answer to Mr. Schaff's objection is, that it is not true that the rent paid for the use of a house, a ship, a railway-car, or any other form of perishable capital, ever ceases. An accident may happen whereby the house may be burned, the ship lost, or the railway-car smashed, without insurance, and the rent thereupon cease. It may happen, also, that by reason of changes in the movement of population, or the means of locomotion, the house, ship, or car may become valueless—nobody wanting to use them—in which case also the rental value will cease as summarily as though they had been destroyed by fire. In like manner a loan of money may be lost by the failure or dishonesty of the borrower, and thus the interest be brought to a like termination. These accidental elements being eliminated, there is no difference whatever between the house, and a sum of money equal in value to the house, as to the perpetuity of the rent or interest derivable therefrom.

The rent paid for a house consists in part of ground rent and in part of interest for the use of the capital invested in the labor and materials employed in constructing it. It is only the latter portion that we need to consider, since it is the only part liable to decay. To say that the owners of capital invest it in house-building with the expectation and knowledge that at the end of fifty years, or any other period, it will disappear entirely, while other forms of investment exist which are not subject to such disintegration, is to impute to them a misconception of their own interests which they have never been publicly charged with. The price they fix upon their houses is always sufficient to pay (1) ground-rent, (2) taxes, (3) insurance, (4) interest on building capital, (5) wear and tear. The last-mentioned item is intended to include, and does include, enough to replace the house when it wears out. Since houses are very durable as compared with most other kinds of property, a very small sum each year, compounded, is sufficient to replace the capital. Houses can be seen in the New England States in very good preservation which have been occupied continuously more than 200 years, while in Europe many tenements can be found that were erected in the middle ages. But if we take fifty years as the average duration of capital invested in houses, one-half of 1 per cent compounded will suffice to keep the original capital intact, and enable the owner to erect a new house when the old one falls down.

It should be borne in mind that the rate of interest charged for the use of capital depends largely upon the character of the security. The greater the risk the higher the rate of interest, and *vice versa*. Houses are reckoned a very high form of security, and are preferred by many investors to Government bonds. Consequently the rate of interest (or rent) is low relatively to most other investments, and thus it may happen that the minute portion of the rent charged for wear and tear is not observed. It nevertheless exists, and if the owner of the house fails to get it he comes that much short of his calculations. If house-owners as a rule should fail to obtain this portion of their rent, house-building would cease until the demand for houses should bring up the rent to the figure necessary for the ultimate replacement of capital.

It may be said that this is a fine-spun theory, and does not hold good in practice,—that notwithstanding the owner of capital is at liberty to invest in Government bonds and keep his capital intact, he is still so blind to his own interests that he will put it into house-building, with the certainty that he will lose 2 per cent of the principal every year. If the occupants of hired houses in Chicago were polled on this question, we venture to say that 99 in every 100 of them would be of opinion that the landlord was in no danger of losing his capital at the end of fifty years, or any other assignable period short of the day of judgment.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The subject of municipal debts is attracting attention all over the country. Never before was there such a general borrowing by city governments to meet current expenses and the payments of interest on pre-existing debt. This dangerous proceeding is due in every instance to the same general cause, the reckless appropriation of money by the Common Council, and the failure to levy taxes to produce revenue enough to meet the expenditure. The men who vote away the money have not the courage to levy the tax requisite to raise it, and the result is an annual deficiency. Wherever the corporation has power to fund its floating debt or issue new bonds, this deficiency is covered up; but where the city has reached the legal limit of debt, these deficiencies take the shape of a floating debt which is constantly accumulating. Even the staid and sober City of Providence, Rhode Island, has a dose of this medicine, the revenue raised being inadequate to meet the authorized expenditure.

For many years in Chicago, the Common Council has delayed action on the Appropriation bill until the last night and the last hour within which the law authorizes it to be passed. The result has been for many years that the Mayor has had no alternative but to approve the ordinance or leave the City Government without either revenue or appropriation for a year. Last year, Mayor Medill, under the special law of the Legislature, vetoed some $150,000 of items in the Appropriation bill, and then the Council passed nearly every one of them over the veto. The tax of 1873 will be largely less than the expenditure authorized, and hence there will be another addition to the already existing deficiency. What is wanted is a Mayor and fifteen Aldermen who will have the courage and steadiness to take the responsibility of defeating any appropriation that a reckless and irresponsible majority of the Council shall load down with jobs and schemes for the mere purpose of dividing public money. If we cannot have a rational and an honest Common Council, let us hope that we can have a Mayor and a minority of the Council who will dare to maintain the public interests, be the consequences what they may. That is the only defense the public have against the irresponsibility of the Common Council, and it strikes us that it is for this purpose, and that he may defend the city, that the Mayor is given the veto power. Let him use that power freely whenever he can do so, to prevent the city living beyond its income and becoming a constant borrower of money to pay the interest on its previous loans.

BUTLER ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Benjamin Butler is a statesman of the present day. He has something to say upon all questions, and especially upon financial questions. He was recently conspicuous in supporting the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury that taxes be increased. In the course of debate he thus referred to specie payments:

I want our currency made as good as specie, but any idea of substituting specie payment for it is a delusion and a snare. There never was specie payment in any country, and there never will be, because under any system of banking that was ever had or proposed, whenever specie to the amount of $5,000,000 was called for, the banks shut down.

The reader will observe that Mr. Butler wants the currency made as good as specie, but he does not want to return to specie payments. If he will only make the currency as good as specie, that is all that the most sanguine advocate of specie payments has ever asked. There may be those who will fail to see any difference between a return to specie payments and making the currency as good as specie. Mr. Butler thinks the former a mischievous dogma, while he thinks the latter very advisable. Nevertheless, as soon as he makes the currency as good as specie, we promise he will hear no more grumbling from the advocates of specie payments. That the banks have hitherto failed when there was an extraordinary demand for specie redemption proves nothing more than that once in twenty years we got into as bad a position as we are now all the time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

England is not far behind the United States, if at all, in the number and disaster of its railroad "accidents." During the month of November there were more than thirty-eight railway disasters, or an average of more than one a day, in that country. Twenty-seven of these were collisions, which are at once the most dangerous and most inexcusable of all. In these "accidents" three persons were killed, five others were fatally wounded, 120 others were seriously injured, and as many more were bruised or disfigured. In every one of these cases the injuries were inflicted under circumstances over which the injured persons had no control. The frequency of these disasters is so great that it has been proposed to bring them under the immediate jurisdiction of the Railroad Commissioners, with a view to offsetting to some extent the cost and delay of litigation in suits for damages, and as a greater check on the recklessness of the railway companies. It is the practice of railway companies in England, as well as in this country, to employ the best legal talent to be had, and to avail themselves of every facility that money, energy, and talent can command to resist judgment for damages. The result of this is that, in a large proportion of the cases of injury, the victims have not the means to prosecute as vigorously as the railroad companies defend, and it is felt that a more uniform practice of making the railroads pay for the injuries they inflict would decrease the number of disasters. To this end, also, a movement is on foot to establish a Railway Passengers' Protection Society, modeled after a Trade Protection Society already in existence in London. The smaller tradespeople, having found by experience that they had a number of bad debts which were individually too small an amount to warrant litigation, banded together for mutual protection in this respect. By contributing a small sum annually, they maintain a common fund out of which regular solicitors are retained to prosecute such claims as members of the Association place in their hands. This Society has been very successful in the object of its organization, and it is now believed that travelers could form a similar association, which would not only help those who are actually injured to recover damages, but also diminish the number of railway disasters by making the railroads more cautious. If such an association shall be formed, its influence will be looked for with interest in this country. If successful, a similar association might be started here. The Cheap Transportation Society, of New York, formed on the same plan, is doing good work in securing rebates on excessive freight charges. Commercial travelers and others who are exposed frequently to the risk of railway mismanagement would gladly avail themselves of such protection, if it should prove to be of real value.

The corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid, with impressive ceremony, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and, for some time after, the popular contributions were large and numerous. Congress gave a charter to the Washington Monument Association to complete the work. But it was soon ascertained that the liberal contributions were very materially reduced by the expenses of this Association. The salaries of the officials, and the percentages of local and State agents, made such an inroad upon the collections, and the work progressed so slowly, that the contributions gradually fell off. Of late, the Association has been making quack bids for help in various directions. Among other things, they endeavored to persuade the salary-grabbers who wanted to get rid of their back-pay to donate it to them. They now want the Masonic fraternity to take hold of the affair and work it out, though the Masons have already contributed largely in an individual capacity. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* suggests that Congress should annul the charter of this Association and give its receipts and expenditures publicity, then take hold of the work in such a way that it will be completed as a centennial tribute. Steps ought to be taken to this end.

The St. Louis Law Association has done itself credit by refusing an application for membership made by a lawyer who makes a specialty of obtaining divorces, and resorts to the common mode of anonymous advertisements for his business. This refusal is a proper protest on the part of the legal profession against the looseness and unscrupulousness of divorce practices. There is nothing discreditable or unprofessional in a lawyer's undertaking to secure a divorce when it is guaranteed by the law, and in an open and honest fashion. But anonymous advertising for cases of this kind is a *prima facie* evidence of a desire to undertake any kind of divorce business that comes along, and experience in Chicago and elsewhere has shown that the most flagrant abuses grow out of this practice. If the Courts and lawyers of Chicago would adopt some means to express their disapproval of such practice as the profession in St. Louis have done, it would contribute something to the abatement of the abuse, which is as bad here as in any other city.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Washington (D. C.) *National Republican* addresses its warning voice to Congress, and says:

The country has come to a new stage in its wondrous development when new methods are needed, when the old nostrums are no longer applicable or efficacious. . . . The farmers of the West, for the first time, are organizing in secret lodges for politico-social purposes, maintaining a menacing silence and brooding over real or imaginary grievances; the finances are in disorder; merchants look anxiously into the new year, endeavoring to see through the gloom and darkness in which it is shrouded. In addition to all we have angry mutterings from the great centres of population, reminding us of revolutionary scenes in other countries, and to which, up to this, we have been happily strangers. Party ties are no longer as binding as they were five years ago; a spirit of unrest is abroad, which, at any moment, may sweep the country like a hurricane.

—The Indianapolis *Journal*, in its retrospect of the past year, remarks:

There has undoubtedly been a decided improvement in the general tone of political morals. The great "back-pay" outrage excited a storm which has purified the air for a long time to come, and it will be many a year before Congress ventures on anything of the kind again. The people have asserted their control over all officers and office-holders, and have made their voice heard in a manner that will not soon be forgotten. The spirit of retrenchment and reform thus set on foot is plainly visible in the attitude of Congress, and will result not only in a large reduction of Government expenses, but in the introduction of a new and improved code of political morals. Whatever the acts of politicians and office-holders may indicate, it is certain that the year has been one of decided progress in a political sense.

—The Des Moines *Leader*, speaking of the new year, says:

The election of a new Congress comes in the new year, and the people cannot begin too early in preparing for this election. There must be a new set of men elevated to positions of honor and trust. The old politicians must be shelved, and this should be done with the outgoing of the year. Beginning in 1874 the revolution in politics will continue until in 1876, the centennial of our independence, there will be men pure and patriotic, like the founders of the Republic, to make and execute our laws.

—Should Congress, after reassembling, find it absolutely indispensable to the smooth transaction of the public business to let off a certain quantity of steam every day, we respectfully suggest as a proper theme for discussion, the supremacy of conscience in the individual. Some members are profoundly ignorant of the subject, to be sure, but hardly more so than with respect to a great many other matters on which they discourse with the utmost glibness and volubility.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—People somehow don't have that abiding faith in Congressmen that they used to have. They are beginning to think, when a man is elected to go to Washington, that this does not necessarily increase his wisdom or add to his stature, and that if they wait for him to do their fighting they will wait a very long time indeed. A man inside a fat office don't want to fight. Things are fixed pleasantly enough for him. He is all right. What do people want to make a fuss for?—*El Paso (Ill.) Journal.*

—It is utterly futile to hope or expect that the party that riots upon the hard-earned money of the people will correct its own crimes. No change, no amelioration, will take place so long as that party retains the power to levy taxes and expend the people's money.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—These loyal thieves will never get another opportunity to plunder the people.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—We should say that this National Legislature is in a mighty bad way.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Congress contains few men of a higher grade than fourth-rate. Low, cunning, selfishness are there marked characteristics. They have not even the esthetic culture which enables vice to pay a tribute to virtue by imitating it. They do not, as a body, even *look* like good men. The House, viewed from the gallery, forcibly reminds you of the deck of a convict ship.—*Decatur (Ill.) Magnet's Washington Letter.*

—Let the hard-fisted farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and all who are in favor of equal justice to all, special privileges to none, stand manfully up to the work so nobly begun, and the monopolists and corruptionists who are robbing them of their hard-earned pennies, will be forced to release their grasp upon the national treasury.—*Macomb (Ill.) Granger.*

—An aristocracy of *concentrated* wealth, to perpetuate political fostering thereof, cannot flourish long under our present republican form of government. . . . The signs of the times indicate resistance to this process of corporate concentration; and this resistance will soon embrace nearly three-fourths of the voting population.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, noting that potatoes are very scarce and high, thinks the tariff should be taken off so they can be brought free from Canada. The idea is as good as all propositions in favor of free trade, but it is to be noted that the *Inter-Ocean*, like all other sound Republican papers, favors free trade only on such articles as the farmers *sell*. You never heard one of them speak in favor of free trade in any articles which the farmers *buy*. On the contrary, they want to diversify American industry, by taxing farming out of existence.—*Fulton County (Ill.) Ledger.*

THE ROCKFORD SEMINARY.

Many of the alumni of "Rockford Seminary," the "Mount Holyoke" of the West, assembled yesterday in this city, for the purpose of tendering to Mrs. Anna P. Sill, the Principal of the Seminary, and Miss Mary E. B. Norton, another teacher long identified with the institution, a complimentary reception, and also to have a reunion of the alumni at the Grand Pacific.

This institution of learning is well known as one of the finest in the country, and is a just source of pride to Rockford and the West, and counts its graduates by hundreds, but as they are scattered over the country, of course but a small portion could be present in the flesh yesterday, yet they filled the spacious "ordinary" of the Pacific with a large and attractive assemblage of ladies, all graduates.

The afternoon was spent in the reunion, talking over "Auld Lang Syne" and meeting old classmates and friends, perhaps not seen for years. At 6 o'clock the party went to the dining-room and ate a supper prepared in Mr. Gaskill's best style. Mrs. Sill asked grace, and the ladies—no gentlemen were admitted to the reunion till 7 o'clock—discussed the viands and other matters of importance till they were satisfied, when the cloth was cleared away, and literary efforts were in order.

Mrs. S. J. Humphrey made a few introductory remarks in a very graceful manner, alluding to the object of their gathering, and, at the close, introduced Miss Evarts, an old pupil of Miss Sill. She called to recollection many reminiscences of her school life, and finished by paying a glowing compliment to Miss Sill as a Christian woman, a successful teacher, and a valued and dear friend.

A call being made for Mrs. Gen. Chetlain, as one of the "old girls," she responded in a happy manner, alluding to the fact of her being a pupil of Miss Sill's nineteen years ago, and called upon Mrs. Gertie Chamberlain Smith, as the oldest pupil of the Seminary present. That lady said a few words of interest, and gave way to her mother, Mrs. Chamberlain, who spoke briefly, as did also Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Prof. Mitchell, Miss Morton, and Miss Sill.

The toast, "The Babies: God Bless Them," was proposed, to be answered by the lady possessing the greatest number of those "jewels." The Cornelia of Rockford Seminary, with seventeen children, responded in a very funny manner.

Miss Norton then read a poem composed for the occasion by Dr. Charlotte M. Wedgwood, and the happy meeting was closed by singing "Shall We Gather at the River." The ladies then adjourned to the parlor, where they were joined by the gentlemen, and a very pleasant evening was spent in social intercourse and music. Before breaking up, the alumni formed themselves into a permanent organization, to meet yearly, and then elected the following officers for 1874: President, Mrs. Gen. Chetlain; Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Smith; and Treasurer, Mrs. P. F. Pettibone. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in a year.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The Strakosch Opera Troupe is already advertised to commence its season at McVicker's Theatre on the 12th inst., the season opening with "Lucia," with Nilsson in the title role. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday next at Bauer's music store, under the Palmer House. The price of reserved seats has been fixed at the reasonable rate of $3. This superb troupe, which has made such a sensation in New York and Philadelphia, and during the present week has done a remarkable business in Cincinnati, we have no doubt will meet with a hearty reception here, and one worthy of its merits.

"SAM" AT THE ACADEMY.

Another "bumper" house greeted Mr. Sothern last evening at the Academy of Music, when he appeared as *Dundreary's* estimable brother, *The Hon. Sam Slingsby*. "Sam" has been greatly altered, to bring Mr. Sothern as much in view as possible. To the person who thus brought this inimitable comedian into prominence in "Sam," the world is indebted, for an audience could sit and listen to Sothern, watch him, and laugh, as long as he could stand before them. The more there is of Sothern in a piece which claims to be nothing more than a roaring farce, the better such a play must be. It is the companion-piece to "Our American Cousin," and the leading character, *Sam*, is the counterpart of *Dundreary*. The one is a kind-hearted imbecile, with an occasional ray of shrewd common-sense and native humor, while the other is a sharp, shrewd, devil-may-care, roystering fellow, who enjoys himself at everybody's expense—such a character as we all sympathize with on the stage, and shun like a small-pox card in real life. The contrast between the two personages is vivid and startling, the resemblance between the two brothers being noticed only in an occasional inflexion of the voice. Their manner is quite unlike. *Sam* rattles away, jokes at everybody and upon everybody, and cheats, and lives on everybody with the utmost good nature, to the delight of himself and the audience, who are not likely to be among his victims. The play itself is full of wit and merriment, and Mr. Sothern's impersonation of *Sam* is as perfect in its way as that of *Dundreary*. Half his points are made by a turn of the hand, a trifling inflection of the voice, a movement, and repose. Many of the most thoroughly enjoyable bits of humor fall from his lips with every appearance of unconsciousness, and the audience breaks out into a roar of laughter in the middle of a sentence which is uttered with the most childlike simplicity. Some of these are lost except to a few, some are captured on the wing by a few others, and between the heavy artillery fire of the whole house there is a rattling volley of small arms, as a few of the more appreciative observe a gesture or an oddity of expression which escapes the rest of the audience. Mr. Sothern makes the character what it is by a succession of rapid touches, always in perfect harmony, and so glibly and naturally that the audience is apt to overlook them, if not studying attentively. To see Mr. Sothern for the first time as *Sam*, is to be rarely amused; to see him in the part, with a recollection of *Dundreary*, is to be delighted for a whole evening. One first realizes the contrast fully when *Sam* receives a characteristic telegram from *Dundreary*, which, to gratify the party, he reads in the noble lord's peculiar style. The effect is immense. The piece is also enjoyable, inasmuch as it gives Miss Walton an opportunity to act in such a way that the general public can recognize in her the charming and talented little lady that she is. Few people, seeing her as *Georgina*, could realize that it required an actress of no small capacity to play the part in repose as she did. As *Alice* in "Sam" she appealed to the appreciation of less critical observers, as well as that of those who attend a theatre to study, as well as to be amused. Miss Walton possesses a sweet face, a melodious and exquisitely modulated voice, and a thorough appreciation of comedy, and thus wins the sympathy of an audience immediately. In the part of *Alice*, which is essentially a sympathetic and womanly one, she is quite at home, and plays her share in the quintette almost as admirably as Mr. Sothern his. And let it be understood that there are few stars on the stage who are thus careful to train their support to share the honors with them. Miss Walton is as much indebted to Mr. Sothern as the audience is. Mr. Bowers plays, with equal fidelity, *Mr. Rumbelow*, the eccentric uncle, who is the victim of a plot, and it is not saying too much to tell the public that such a trio has never before been seen in a Chicago theatre. Lytton Sothern played *Mr. Trimbush*, a henpecked husband, and a college-chum of *Sam's*, and though there were unmistakable evidences of want of experience in his acting, there were other things which tell plainly that he will some day hold as high a place in public favor as the "celebrated comedian," his father.

Mrs. Trimbush was played by Miss Fletcher, and, while it would have been a fair performance under other circumstances, the lady suffered by contrast with the star and his traveling support. Miss Fletcher has yet to learn to modulate her voice, and purge it of that screaming quality, which is out of place even in a "screaming farce," the principle being popularly understood to apply to the audience, not to the player, in such cases. The mounting was, as is invariably the case at the Academy, exquisite, and justifies Mr. Sothern's written compliment to Mr. Graves, the stage-manager. The music, too, was judiciously selected to suit the piece, Mr. Loesch having chosen the liveliest airs from Offenbach as being the most appropriate. This delightful performance, we regret to say, will only be repeated this afternoon and evening. Monday Mr. Sothern plays *David Garrick*.

SALVINI, THE KING ACTOR.

The greatest dramatic event, since the advent of Ristori on our stage, will be the appearance of the so-called "Prince of the Italian Stage," Signor Tommaso Salvini, whose performances in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities wherever he has appeared, have raised the audiences to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. We doubt not that, on his first appearance next Monday night at McVicker's Theatre in his grand and most powerful character of *Samson*, all the elite of our city, the intellect, culture, and taste of it will go en masse to greet the great Italian genius, and the greatest of all actors. It is pleasant to welcome an actor whose great success will stimulate what is good in the drama in America, and the aid of the good work of making our stage what we wish to have it. The Boston *Globe* thus speaks of Salvini's performances:

The brief engagement of Signor Tommaso Salvini, at the Boston Theatre, may be looked upon as one of the leading events of our dramatic history, for he is unquestionably one of the few artists who have appeared in our city. Whatever strictures may be made upon his style by those who cling to the traditions and precedents of our stage, and who look upon innovation in the light of revolution that is to be crushed at any sacrifice, the fact still remains that Salvini is a great actor, in the fullest sense of the term; nay, more, the greatest actor of the time. Nature has favored him in every respect. He has a magnificent physique; a voice almost phenomenal in its richness, its compass, its expressiveness, and its flexibility; a face of astonishing mobility, which reflects the emotions with a clearness and a rapidity that would enable a deaf man to follow him in the passions portrayed; and a bearing that is majestic, graceful, and manly in the highest degree. He does not simply impersonate a part, but is the character which, for the time being, he represents. He has appeared in "Samson," "Sullivan," "Othello," "Conrad," and "Hamlet," and in each of these he gave a distinct individuality that bore no trace of the artist's own personality, and in nowise resembled any other. His versatility is no less remarkable than the extraordinary magnetism which enables him to hold an audience spell-bound, than the astonishing realism of his style, which gives him the power to enter so thoroughly into the spirit of his assumptions as to make his listeners forget that they are only gazing on the mimic scene. He is a thoroughly satisfying artist, and so natural, so unaffected, and so powerfully true in expression, so eloquent in gesticulation, and so strong in facial play, that even those who were unacquainted with the language he spoke found no difficulty in following him through the most refined and subtle phases of his impersonations. Whether representing the most tragic emotions, in which the soul is torn by the anguish of despair, and vents itself in the wildest agony; whether depicting scenes of the loftiest grandeur, of the most refined tendencies, of overruling love, or of simple affection—he is equally at home. He sweeps with the hand of a master the entire scale of the human passions. It is impossible to do full justice to his powers by mere words. Even to attempt to do so would, in the minds of those who have not seen him, appear to be extravagant adulation and exaggerated enthusiasm. We confess that our feelings have never been so acutely probed or so deeply stirred as they have been by his acting. We have never witnessed aught so broad, so grand, so realistic and so profoundly intellectual, in which all was so perfectly artistic, and yet in which the art was so perfectly concealed, as we have in this performance. While we know that such subtlety, finish and refinement as are apparent in his acting can only be the result of the closest study, he almost persuades us that what he does is done upon the spur of the moment, so natural, so impulsive and so unconstrained is it.

The sale of seats for Salvini's performances commenced yesterday very briskly, and considering that the prices of tickets are reduced almost one-half below those charged in New York, there will be trouble in procuring even standing room, as all the fashionable and literary circles of the city will be in full dress to greet the illustrious Italian tragedian.

BEECHER-BOWEN.

Important Meeting of Plymouth Church.

A Defiant Letter from Mr. Beecher.

His Definition of Plymouth Church Congregationalism.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—At the conclusion of the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-night, Mr. Sherman, Clerk of the Church, read a communication which had been received from the Joint Committees of the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church, after which Mr. Beecher rose and said that he deemed it not inappropriate to take some steps for the purpose of

MAKING A REPLY TO THE LETTER.

He had asked some of the brethren to draw up a reply, and he had also drawn up a letter of reply, which he would request Prof. Robert Raymond to read, and asked that it be signed by the Chairman of this meeting and members of the Committee, and forwarded to the Committees of the two churches.

THE REPLY.

Prof. Robert Raymond then read a reply to the communications of the Committees of the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church. The reply admits the difference between the Congregationalism of the Plymouth Church and other Congregational Churches, and claims that the foundation of Plymouth Church was effected to protest against the domination of Congregational ministers, which had excited profound indignation among members of Congregational Churches in the City of New York at the time. Plymouth Church has been governed by a majority of its members, while in neither of the other two churches has ever been heard the voice of brotherhood in open or called assembly. The attitude of the Clinton Avenue Church and Church of the Pilgrims in this controversy is characterized as unwarrantable, and the Plymouth Church refuses to accept any further documents which are not accompanied by a proof of authority of the whole brotherhood of the Congregational Churches regularly and deliberately conferred, and they decline in any case to receive from any church letters containing covert insinuations against the character of any of the members of Plymouth Church. Plymouth Church does not decline to join in calling a mutual council, but will await a less dubious invitation. It claims that Plymouth Church can make rules for its own government and still remain Congregational, and DECLINES TO WITHDRAW FROM CONGREGATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

This reply was adopted and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and members of the Committee and forwarded to the joint Committees of both churches.

THE BOWEN PROTEST.

Mr. Sherman then read the report of the Committee to whom was referred the protest of Henry C. Bowen. This report was to the effect that the objections raised by Bowen against the report of the Examining Committee was without foundation. As he was not tried, he could not claim official notice of the charges. He claimed that he had never thought of authorizing anything which had the appearance of an apology. The Committee made no such statement. The report closed with a resolution that the protest and the report be placed upon the records, which, with the report, was unanimously adopted.

Prof. R. W. Raymond moved that the action of the last meeting, in laying upon the table the statement of Mr. Halliday in regard to the Bowen matter, be reconsidered. After a short discussion, this was adopted. Prof. Raymond then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Examining Committee and the statement of the Clerk of the Church concerning the case of brother Henry C. Bowen be entered upon the minutes, and, in view of the facts therein set forth, the charges be dismissed, and the Examining Committee be discharged from further consideration of the case.

This called out considerable discussion, in which Prof. Raymond, Mr. White, and others participated. Mr. White, who preferred the charges against Mr. Bowen originally, seized the opportunity to volunteer a personal explanation, but his intended remarks were ruled out of order.

The resolution was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, Jan. 15.

COAL.

The Business in Vermillion County, Ill.

From the Danville Commercial.

The coal yield of this county is a source of an enormous income, which is continuous and increasing. Although it is not nearly so extensive a business in Vermillion as stock-raising, it makes more returns of ready money. In this respect, this county, for natural advantages far exceeds any other in the State. About $400,000 yearly are paid to employes alone, nearly every cent of which is expended by them at home; while all the companies but one engaged in this business are of this county.

In accordance with a provision of the law relating to the coal and mining interests in this State, which requires the County Surveyors to collect and tabulate all statistics pertaining to the yearly productions of the mines, and an estimate of the amount of capital employed in coal-mining, Alexander Bowman, County Surveyor and Inspector of the mines for Vermillion County, has made a very complete and thorough canvass of them in this county, and has prepared an able and comprehensive report of the condition of the coal business of this county. We subjoin the following extracts of his report for the information of our readers:

"The principal vein of coal is so near the surface in many parts of this country, that mining is done by simply stripping the earth sometimes only from 1 to 3 feet in depth, off the coal. This manner of mining is so cheaply performed, that in some instances earth to the depth of 20 feet or more is removed in order to get at the coal. The drift mines appear to be very generally well managed, and among the finest in the State are those of the 'Moss Bank Coal Company of Danville,' superintended by that very efficient mining boss, Mr. Jeremiah Moran. Of these, No 1, of about 80 acres; No. 2, of about 150 acres, and No. 3, of several hundred acres, are systematically and economically conducted; well ventilated and perfectly safe, although employing sometimes as many as 150 men at one time, and shipping 500 tons of coal a day, yet, after being in full operation for about three years, there never has been a single accident of any kind. This Company, owning some 1,200 acres of coal lands, have been enabled to so arrange their railroad tracks as to bring it below the opening of their mines No. 2 and 3, consequently they dump the coal immediately into the cars without the use of any machinery whatever.

The "Western Coal and Mining Company" have a combination of drift and shaft mining in operation, which combines safety and ventilation in a remarkable degree. This Company has put up some very costly improvements, that enable them to ship their coal with a dispatch and convenience not attained by any other mine in the county. Their lease still has some 200 acres yet to work out. Their shipments average 50,000 tons a year, with a monthly pay-roll of $10,000 per month; capital, $60,000.

The "Ohio Shaft" (Enterprise Coal Company), mine exclusively by shaft, which is 110 feet deep. Having 700 acres of coal lands, they have been occupied the past year in making the necessary improvements for doing a much larger business. The capacity of the mine will then be 200 tons a day. They now emloy 55 men; aggregate yearly production, 40,000; amount of capital, $160,000.

The "Ellsworth Coal Company," and now putting down a fine shaft with the necessary appurtenances, together with a railroad track-siding, at a very large outlay. The shaft is 75 feet deep, having also an escapement shaft. They employ 85 men; aggregate yearly producting, 50,000 tons; amount of capital, $50,000; number of acres workable, 280.

The four Companies above-named are the most important as regards capital, men employed and yearly productions.

The Chicago Carbon Company, owning 1,200 acres, have a shaft and appurtenances, but it is not now in use. The Catlin shaft, having some 700 acres of mined land attached to it, is not in running order. There are 566 men employed in mining, and an aggregate yearly production of 335,750 tons of coal mined; and a capital of $775,900, employed in mining. There are fifteen shafts, arranging from 26 feet to 150 feet deep; five of these use steam hoisting machinery. There are sixteen drift mines, and twenty-four strip banks, some of which are very expensive, employing from $10,000 to $20,000 in operating.

I am happy to report that since I was appointed Inspector on Mines, and up to the present time, there has not been a serious accident in any of the fifty to sixty mines in Vermillion County."

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RAILROADS.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Controversy.

Judge Tipton Refuses the Application for Discharge of Receiver Hinckley.

The Character of the Board Not Altered by the Change in the Directory.

Other Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 2.—To-day the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case assumed another shape, a motion being made before Judge Tipton, in Bloomington, by ex-Gov. Palmer, on behalf of the road, to discharge Receiver F. C. Hinckley, who is now running the road, and turn everything over to the Directors. Gov. Palmer's motion was based upon the recent change in the Board of Directors, by which Messrs. Melvin, Black, and Williams went out of the Board by resigning their positions, and the election in their stead of T. J. Carter and B. F. Fox, of Springfield, and H. Magill, of Clinton, which occurred on Wednesday, Dec. 31. The argument in support of the application was that the offending Directors having gone out of the Board, and their places being now occupied by men in every way unobjectionable, the Judge should return the property to its owners. It was urged that the Directors could manage the road to much better advantage than a Receiver, and could make it more highly remunerative to the stockholders; that the income of the road was diminishing under the management of the Receiver; and that it would be manifestly unfair to keep the owners of the road out of possession of the property, when they had done everything they could to purge the Directory of men who were obnoxious to the Court. Gov. Palmer stated that he did not object to Mr. Hinckley, the Receiver, personally, but to any Receiver holding the road after the recent change in the Board of Directors.

Mr. H. Crawford, counsel for the Receiver, resisted the motion, first, on the ground that the Judge could not, in vacation-chambers, cancel an order made by the McLean County Circuit Court in term time, when the case had been continued until the next term. To grant the application would simply be to annul an order of Court made in term time, not the substituting of one Receiver for another, but the absolute rescinding of the whole action of the Court. If, however, his Honor should be of opinion that he possessed power to grant the relief that was asked for, then the Receiver wanted time to properly answer the application. Notice had been given him only the day before, and he was entitled to time before being dispossessed of such valuable property. If the case proceeded to that point, he should be prepared to show several things that would vindicate the necessity of keeping the road under Mr. Hinckley's management.

Judge Tipton, after examining the authorities, came to the conclusion that he had not power, sitting out of term time, to discharge the Receiver. He also said that the change in the Board of Directors did not alter the character of the Board, for the reason that the Morgan Improvement Company still have power, by holding the majority of the apparent stock, to elect such Directors as they choose, and as the stock held by that Company is the very bone of contention, it being alleged that their stock was fraudulently issued, he could not assume that the new Directors represented any different interest from old ones. It was not a question of the personal purity of the new Directory. It was a question who held the bona fide stock of the road, and as that question was still to be determined, he could not anticipate it by returning the road to the possession of men who were under the control of the very stock that has been the main subject of controversy. He therefore declined to grant application, so the road will remain as it is, in Hinckley's hands, at least for the present.

THE WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Removal of Dr. Twombley and Appointment of Prof. Bascom to the Presidency—Reasons for the Change.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 2.—Parties here, as elsewhere in this State, are signing a petition protesting against the removal of Dr. Twombley, President of the State University. The *Commonwealth*, this evening, contains the following on the question of a change in the Presidency. Its information I have reason to believe is correct:

We now have the personal assurance of a gentleman fully informed of all the circumstances of the case, and in whose integrity we place the fullest confidence, that the best interests of the University demand the change that has been decided upon, and that the Board of Regents are unanimous, and so firm in their convictions that no influence that can be brought to bear in favor of Dr. Twombley will induce them to modify their opinions or consent to retain him. We do not presume to utter one word against the character of Dr. Twombley as a gentleman and an educator, but our high estimation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Regents satisfies us that they would not have displaced him were they not certain a better man would take his place. We have only the good of the University at heart, and, though Dr. Twombley were our nearest friend, we could offer no objection to his removal under such circumstances. Prof. Bascom, who is engaged for the position, comes highly recommended as a finished scholar and successful teacher.

ST. LOUIS.

Annual Statistics—Meeting of Governors—Finance and Business—The Working-men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The morning papers here all kept up the obsolete custom of publishing a review of the business of the year, issuing immense sheets on New Year's day. It is not likely that any of them will ever do the thing again, on account of the great labor and expense involved, and the inadequate reimbursement for the same, either in money or in patronage. The statistical showing is fair enough, but rather thin in places, if the journals of other cities saw fit to pick flaws in the statements.

Governors Hendricks, Beveridge, and Woodson will all be in the city next Wednesday. They will attend the opera together, and afterwards have a reception and banquet at the LaClede Hotel.

There is no change to note in the financial situation, money being reasonably easy, and the average transactions going on as usual. The number of destitute people is increasing, but the great efforts made by the benevolent, coupled with the remarkable mildness of the season, suffice so far to keep things quiet. The workingmen expect to make a great demonstration in February.

There has not been any local news for the last three weeks interesting to readers at a distance from St. Louis.

IOWA CITY.

Election to Fill a Vacancy in the Office of Sheriff—Business in the Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 2.—There is much excitement regarding the office of Sheriff, which is to be filled by the Board of Supervisors next Monday. A Democrat was elected to the office last fall, but died shortly after election, and before installation. Owing to the sickness of one member of the Board, it is thought a Republican will be appointed in his place.

The District Court meets on Monday next. Many important State cases will come up, among them three of seduction and one of arson. The Grand Jury sits at the same time, and it is said they will endeavor to indict every liquor-dealer in the county.

A Curious Custom Among the Kabyles.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

There is a very curious custom prevalent among the Kabyles called the *anaya*, which they all equally respect. The *anaya* is both a passport and a safe-conduct, with this difference, that, instead of its being delivered by the legal authority of any constituted power, every Kabyle has the right to give it. Not only is the foreigner or stranger who travels in Kabylia under the protection of the *anaya* free from violence during his journey, but he is also temporarily able to brave the vengeance of his enemies or the penalty due for an anterior crime. The Kabyles rarely confer it on people who are unknown to them; they only give it once to a fugitive; they regard it as worthless if it has been sold, and any one who obtains it by stratagem incurs the penalty of death. In order to prevent fraud, the *anaya* is usually made known by an ostensible sign. The person who confers it delivers at the same time, and as an extra guarantee, an object well-known to belong to him, such as a gun or a stick. Sometimes he sends one of his servants, or even accompanies his protege himself. The value of the *anaya* is in proportion to the quality of the person who gives it. Coming from a Kabyle of an inferior position, it will be respected in his village and in the immediate neighborhood; but if it is given by a man who is esteemed in an adjoining tribe, it will be renewed by a friend, who will substitute his own for it, and so on until the traveler reaches the end of his journey. If it is given by a marabout, its value is unlimited. While a Kabyle Chief can only give his protection within the circle of his own government, the safe conduct of a marabout reaches even to places where his name is unknown. Whoever is the bearer of it can travel all through Kabylia without fear of molestation, whatever may be the number of his enemies or the nature of their grievances against him. He will only have to present himself to the marabouts of the different tribes, and each will hasten to do honor to the *anaya* of the preceding marabout, and replace it by his own. A Kabyle has nothing so much at heart as the inviolability of his *anaya*. In giving it he engages not only his own personal honor, but also that of his relatives, his friends, his village, and, in fact, the tribe to which he belongs. A man who would not be able to find a friend to aid him in avenging himself for a personal insult, could cause the entire population of his village to rise if it were a question of his *anaya* being disrespected. It is extremely rare that that ever happens, but tradition has, nevertheless, preserved to posterity a memorable example of it. As the story runs, a friend of a Zouaoui presented himself one day at his house and asked for the anaya. In the master's absence, the wife, who was rather embarrassed, gave the fugitive a dog which was well known in that part of the country. Shortly after he had left, the dog, covered with blood, returned alone. The inhabitants of the village assembled, and, following the traces of the animal, discovered the traveler's body. They declared war upon the tribe upon whose territory the crime had been committed. A great deal of blood was shed, and the village which was compromised in the quarrel bears even to this day the name of Dacheret-el-Kelba, "the village of the dog."

THE HAND-IN-HAND CLUB.

An Institution for Workingmen.

From the Liverpool (Eng.) Albion, Dec. 13.

Nearly two years ago it occurred to several Liverpool gentlemen, among whom Mr. W. S. Caine and Mr. Samuel Smith were prominent, that the workingman was drawn to the public house not merely by the drink, but by the light, the warmth, the comfort, the society, and the amusement which were to him procurable nowhere else. The idea, it will be truly said, was an old one, but there are times when old ideas come into contact with a high enthusiasm which warms them into a new life, and what has been a platitude becomes an inspiration. It was so in this case. It appeared to these gentlemen that if the varied attractions of the public house could in any way be presented to the workingman without whose concomitants which had proved themselves so dangerous there might be found in the attempt something approximating to a solution of a most perplexing problem. The idea did not remain long in this hypothetical shape. Premises were taken in Park-road, and were fitted up with billiard-tables, bagatelle-boards, and other popular means of amusement. A reading-room was provided with various newspapers and periodicals, and arrangements were made for the supply of tea, coffee, and other refreshments, both liquid and solid. The institution was entitled the Hand-in-Hand Club, and the workingmen of the neighborhood were invited to enrol themselves as members by the payment of a subscription which seemed merely nominal. The enterprise was in every way a success, and the originators soon began to think of extending their operations. They now turned their minds to the northern end of the town, and finding at the higher end of Great Crosshall street a building which seemed suitable it was at once secured. It had been a Welsh chapel, and was in every way admirably adapted to the purpose. The necessary preparations were made, and on the 13th of March last the new Hand-in-Hand Club was opened in a portion of the town where certainly it was most needed; but where it would as certainly have to contend with the most formidable difficulties. We think that a little sketch of what is doing and has been done there will prove that it has not contended in vain.

The building is situated at the top of the street which has been mentioned, and the entrance is reached by turning two or three yards round the corner. The visitor first finds himself in a short wide vestibule, on one side of which is the office of the manager, with a small window at which non-subscribers pay their penny for admission, and on the other a bar at which all the refreshments sold in the building can be obtained without payment of the fee for entrance. These consist of tea, coffee, cocoa, various temperance drinks of the lime-juice and apple-wine order, meat pies, and various kinds of lighter confectionery. Inside the building is another bar, on which the various solids and liquids are arranged with an amount of taste and elegance which would do credit to the most fashionable restaurant in the town. Mrs. Williams, the wife of the manager, who presides over this department, has abundant reason to be proud of the appearance it presents; and the quality of what is sold is equally commendable, if we may judge from the tea, coffee, and cocoa, each of which we were kindly permitted to taste when we paid a recent visit of inspection. Half a pint of any of these beverages can be obtained for three halfpence, and we mournfully remember that we have often paid four times the price for very inferior fare. The cleanliness and taste exhibited in the refreshment department are shown throughout the room. To say that the Hand-in-Hand Club is merely comfortable would be to give it faint praise. Comfort does indeed reign everywhere, but in addition there is throughout a measure of elegance and refinement which few workingmen are unable to appreciate; and which, doubtless, does its part in softening the manners and humanizing the nature. As we enter, the refreshment-bar is immediately to the right, while to the left is the office of Mr. Williams, the manager, and further on a well fitted-up lavatory. Down the centre of the room are three full-sized billiard-tables of good make, and on each side of these, running the whole length of the room, is an elevated bench of some light wood, comfortably upholstered with leather, on which sit those who are watching the games, or awaiting their turn to play. Behind these seats the bagatelle-players are accommodated, and on the left side there are also two ordinary tables for those who prefer the less scientific game of dominoes. Advancing to the extreme end of the room we find a staircase leading to what what we suppose was once the school, but is now converted into a skittle-alley and American bowling-ground. Here, as everywhere else, we saw nothing but order and good humor, the preservation of which is doubtless owing to the strict enforcement of the rule which prohibits any and all gambling under pain of expulsion. This is almost the only restrictive law, and no one will deny that it is an absolutely necessary one. Returning to the large room, we ascend another staircase, and find ourselves on a gallery which runs round two sides and one end of the building. Here is another billiard and bagatelle table, and here also is one of the main features of the club, a capital reading-room—light, snug, comfortable, and well supplied with the best local and metropolitan newspapers and periodicals. Tempting arm-chairs appeal to the tired workman, and on the tables is to be found food for the mind which is as attractive, wholesome, and nutritious as the food for the body which is supplied below.

Some idea of the widespread influence of this club may be gathered from the fact that, since the 13th of March, nearly 2,500 monthly tickets have been disposed of, in addition to the yearly tickets and the pennies which have been paid by casual visitors. Some hundreds of pounds—we are not in possession of the exact figures—have been paid to Mr. Groom for the use of the billiard and bagatelle tables, and from facts communicated by Mr. Williams, it is evident that the institution has been self-supporting from the outset.

The Horse at Agricultural Fairs.

The Hon. Charles Dudley writes to the Ottumwa (Ia.) *Courier* to complain of the disparity in premiums on stock offered by the Wapello County Agricultural Society. Last year, he says, they paid $1,185 on horses, $106 on hogs, $210 on cattle, and $591 on all other kinds of stock. "In that $1,185," says Mr. Dudley, "we paid $832 for the best horses and colts for breeders, for roadsters, for all work, for buggies and saddle, and for everything for which the noble animal is useful to the country or to the world, and $850 for *racing*, that is of no benefit to any one except sportsmen and gamblers. Is there any wonder that the farmers take so little interest in the society? Shall we continue to lend our influence to make gambling respectable, by calling the race-course an agricultural fair, and attending it and appointing the judges; or shall we use our influence to make the Society what it should be,—a society that looks after the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and labors to develop the real interests of the country? Let the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and all that feel a real interest in the welfare of the county, come out at the January meeting and make the Society what it should be."

THE LAST OF A FAMOUS SECT.

Tragic End of a Remarkable Religious Delusion.

From the New York Times.

The name of Joanna Southcott, seventy years ago, was an exceedingly familiar one in London. By some the bearer of it was called a maniac, by no less than 100,000 others she was looked upon as a prophetess and priest. Born in 1750, this woman, until her 40th year, was a domestic servant, and then suddenly burst upon the world as the herald of a new Christian belief. She claimed supernatural powers, issued marvelous prophecies which had been revealed to her in dreams, and for over twenty years was the leader of a sect known as the Southcottians, which excited the laughter of the most incredulous and the amazement of the more impressionable. The prophetess beguiled her followers by the assurance of the advent of a second Shiloh. Shortly before her death, which occurred in 1814, she announced that she herself would give birth to the object of all her believers' hopes. Her death without any such result was, of course, a great disappointment to her 100,000 followers, who rapidly disappeared, perhaps to seek other means of relieving themselves of their superabundant religious enthusiasm. The cause of Joanna's death was proved to be dropsy, and to such an extent had this unconscious humbug imposed upon the world that medical treaties from the most eminent physicians of the time were written upon the subject of the demise of the "dropsical maniac of Gillisham."

A few weeks ago a tragedy occurred at a house called the "Royal Manger," in Walworth, London. A man had committed suicide after attempting to murder his step-daughter. It was found that the "Royal Manger" was the home of the last of the Southcottians, and that the death of the suicide left only one believer in the famous second-birth theory. When Joanna Southcott died, she had either bequeathed her mantle to, or it had been assumed by, a woman named Wood, who at the death of the prophetess was 38 years of age. This woman, now at the age of 96, is the priestess of the "Royal Manger." Not alone is she the inheritress of the gifts of Joanna Southcott, whatever these may be, but she claims the gift of special functions to herself. In 1848, Mrs. Wood, being then a widow with a daughter, married again. She was over 70 years of age at the time, but the bridegroom was a cooper named Peacock and only about 25. Peacock was a Southcottian, and doubtless considered it an honor to be wedded to the Elisha of Joanna. In the lapse of years the sect dwindled away until the dwellers in the "Royal Manger" came to be its only professors. Indeed, Mrs. Peacock's daughter, by her first marriage, was, at least, partly a skeptic; in her own words, she "could not quite take it all in." But there came a disciple in the shape of an old soldier from Ireland, who had been converted by a dream, and who joined the Peacock menage, and assisted Mr. Peacock in the cooperage. These three—the old crone, her husband, who might have been her grandson, and the ex-warrior, turned cooper and disciple—lived on their quiet life in Walworth waiting and hoping. Mrs. Peacock daily protested that the demolition of Satan's power would soon arrive, and the triumph of the saints immediately ensue. Under all other systems, which were good in their degree, the old priestess averred Satan had been allowed to go up and down in the earth. She had his "indictment" ready, and a jury of twelve saints would literally "sit upon him." The poor old creature never gave up her belief, but has been expecting its consummation every hour.

The remnant of the Southcottians had no bigotry in them. They attended the parish church or the meeting places of any denominations, only claiming to themselves a front place in the future contest with Satan. About twelve months ago things began to go wrong with this forlorn little band of believers. In the language of the unbelieving daughter, "the visions dropped off," and poor Peacock became impressed with the conviction that, spite of the trenchant "indictment," Satan had got the better of him, and was watching without intermission to carry him off. The unfortunate man's mind was clearly upset; but, instead of sending him to a lunatic asylum, his wife and step-daughter determined on keeping him among them. For ten long months they watched lest he should lay violent hands on himself. One night he evaded their vigilance at last. Left alone for a moment, he sprang out of bed, and was rushing down stairs when he met his step-daughter. Wildly apostrophizing her as the Satan he dreaded, he seized and attempted to kill her. As she, stunned, fell to the ground, he darted to a closet, and there cut his throat with a razor. Of the self-inflicted wound the hapless believer in the second birth died the next morning. The daughter of the priestess, since her recovery, has become more skeptical than ever. The soldier is now a confirmed heretic, and the successor of Johanna Southcott remains the solitary believer in her own prophecies, and the representative of one of the most remarkable "religious" delusions of the age.

FILIAL DEVOTION.

How a Girl Delivered Her Wicked Brother to Justice to Save a Venerable Father from Ruin.

Syracuse, N. Y., (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

David D. Chidester, of this city, a notorious fugitive from justice, has been brought into the hands of the law through the efforts of his half-sister, Hattie F. Chidester. This young lady fearlessly undertook to play the part of a detective, to capture her fugitive brother, in order to save her aged father from ruin, he being sole security on the bail-bond of his son.

The facts of the case are these: David D. Chidester is the son of a superannuated Methodist preacher, a respected citizen of this city. The young man has been a wayward son from his early years, and the limited purse of his old father has been many times drained to save him from prison. In July last young Chidester forged a mortgage on property in this city belonging to a gentleman in Brooklyn. This fraudulent instrument he came near negotiating in this city, a fortunate circumstance preventing. He was arrested for the forgery, however, and at a hearing was held in $1,500 bail to appear for trial. His father, having property valued at about that amount, signed the bail bond. The case was called for a hearing in November. Young Chidester had fled to Canada, and did not appear. His bonds were declared forfeit, and ruin stared the aged father in the face. All the savings of a life of strict economy and self-denial were to be swept away through the baseness of an only son.

At this stage the half-sister of the fugitive determined to make an effort to save her grief-stricken father. Owing to the fact that she had been raised by him, her mother having died when she was an infant, and her brother having grown up in charge of his mother's relatives, the two had never met until about a year ago. The young lady at once formed an ardent sisterly affection for David Chidester, and endeavored to influence him to lead a better life. In return for her pure sisterly love young Chidester made advances to her that turned her affection into the deadliest hate. This was about the time he was arrested on the charge of forgery.

When Chidester fled to Canada he wrote to his sister. She, forming a plan which has been carried into successful execution, answered, and a warm correspondence was kept up between them.

About the middle of November, Miss Chidster received a letter from her brother, proposing that she join him in a trip through the Southern States. He said that he would not dare to come into New York State, but suggested that she meet him at some point in Massachusetts, whence they would proceed southward, unknown to any interested parties. Miss Chidster now knew that her time had come to carry out her plans. She replied to her brother's letter, acquiescing in his proposal, and appointed Berkshire, Mass., as the meeting place. He wrote approving the appointment, and said he would meet her there on the 28th of November. She proceeded there in due time, and called upon Deputy Sheriff Mansir. To him she told her story, and requested the officer to be in readiness to take her brother into custody when he arrived in Berkshire. Young Chidster did not come on the day appointed, but his sister received a telegram from him, as follows:

MONTPELIER, Nov. 28, 1873.

HATTIE: Can't come till Tuesday. Wait. DAVE.

She waited until Tuesday. Chidester did not come. Towards evening she received the following dispatch:

MONTPELIER, Dec. 2, 1873.

HATTIE: Delayed. Will come Thursday. Wait. DAVE.

Miss Chidester waited until Thursday. She was disappointed again. Not hearing further from her brother, she concluded to return to Syracuse. She left directions at the telegraph office in Berkshire that all telegrams addressed to her should be first shown to Deputy Mansir, and then forwarded to her. On Saturday, the 6th inst., the following dispatch was forwarded to her from Berkshire:

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 6, 1873.

HATTIE: Can't get to Berkshire. Meet me at Springfield on Saturday, at the Massasoit House. DAVE.

Miss Chidester started at once for Springfield. Deputy Mansir, having first seen the dispatch, proceeded to that city, and reached it on Saturday evening. No sign of young Chidester could be discovered. The young lady reached Springfield on Sunday. Her brother did not come. Miss Cnidester now began to despair of seeing him. She believed that he was trifling with her, and did not intend to come. She was about to return home, when she received the following telegram:

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 7, 1873.

HATTIE: Detained here. Be in Springfield, sure, Monday morning. Meet me at train. DAVE.

Although having little faith in her brother's sincerity, Miss Chidester concluded to give him one more trial. On Monday morning she went to meet the train, and, sure enough, her long-sought brother greeted her. After an apparently affectionate meeting they proceeded to the hotel, going at once to her apartments.

It had been arranged between the young lady and Deputy Mansir, that if young Chidester arrived, the officer, with necessary aid, should follow him and her to her apartments, when, on a signal, she would admit them, and they should take the entrapped fugitive into custody. The arrangement was carried out to the letter; Chidester was arrested and handcuffed.

So artfully did Miss Chidester sustain herself, her brother did not know until he was brought to this city and lodged in jail, that she had been the means of his capture and return. Old Mr. Chidester was in entire ignorance of the girl's proceedings, and received the first intelligence of the arrest of his son from her lips. It cannot be said that he rejoices. Ruin threatened the afflicted old man on one hand; on the other is his son's deep disgrace, as the walls of a prison certainly rise before him in the near future.

DEATH OF RACHEL HILL.

The Latest Chapter in the Vanderpool-Field Tragedy.

Manistee, Mich. (Dec. 26), Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

An event has to-day transpired in this community reviving once more the memories of the celebrated Vanderpool case. It will be remembered by those who recall the incidents of that remarkable case that at the time of the murder of Herbert Field he was residing with, and as the protege of, an elderly lady named Rachel Hill, whom he styled his "aunt." It will also be remembered that the counsel for the defendant, on one or more trials of the case, attempted to direct suspicion toward Miss Hill, and to challenge the relations existing between Herbert Field and "his so-called aunt." But it will be proper to say just here that those having the very best means of observing and knowing their relations, have never believed that any relation existed between them, except such as were entirely honorable and praiseworthy to both.

At about noon to-day the rumor ran along the street that Rachel Hill had been found dead in bed, in her house, where she had dwelt all alone, without a single living companion—even so much as a cat or dog.

Investigation proved the report true, and developed the following state of facts:

For some time past Miss Hill's principal business adviser had been Dr. L. S. Ellis, Postmaster of this city, and one week ago yesterday she spent a part of the day at his house. While there she had a sinking fit, but soon recovered, although she then expressed fears that she was going to die. On the next day she started for her home in the First Ward, about 80 rods north of the swing-bridge, and on her way stopped at the drug store of W. E. Short and purchased about four grains of morphine. From the drug store she went directly home, and that was the last ever seen of her alive. In view of her protracted absence and known ill health Dr. Ellis became alarmed for her, and to-day at about 11 o'clock, accompanied by D. D. Ruggles, he proceeded to her lonely residence. No sign of footstep was to be seen about it. No indication of life was visible. Looking through the window, a rocking-chair was visible near the stove with a shawl thrown over the back. A deathly stillness prevailed. No response was returned to their repeated knockings. At last they forced one of the windows, but progress to the sleeping-room was barred by a nailed-up door in one direction and a locked door in another. One of these doors was forced and the spectacle of death presented itself. There upon the bed, in a position as natural as if sleeping, and in all the calm repose of the sleep that knows no waking, lay the mortal remains of Rachel Hill.

In a chair by the bedside was a tumbler of water, frozen solid. Upon the stand near by lay the remnant—about half—of the four grains of morphine, by the side of it a little revolver, once the property of Herbert Field. Over these a slate containing her last writing. At the top of the slate, in a clear, strong hand, were brief directions for the disposition of her property, signed with the name below, in a weak, irregular hand, her last unuttered words,—words which there was no ear to hear, in the stillness of her last hours committed to the unconscious tablet,—"I am very sick, and feel as if I was going to die. Look in the valise." The last words were almost illegible. In the valise, which stood close by, were her papers, deeds, mortgages, notes, etc., to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000, and a short letter directed to Dr. Ellis in reference to the disposition of her property. This letter was dated Dec. 19, the day she was last seen alive.

The deceased had apparently taken medicine from a bottle, which still stood upon the table, had disrobed herself and gone to bed. Her clothing was scattered about the room as she left it. Everything seemed to indicate that she had retired sick, had taken an overdose of morphine, had written the few words on the slate, and had fallen asleep, never to waken again. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict substantially to that effect. When found she had probably been dead just about a week.

Such a spectacle of utter loneliness and absence of human feeling and affection it has never been my lot to look upon before, and no sadder spectacle has been witnessed in this community since the manly form of Herbert Field was cast up on the sands of Lake Michigan. Since his death she has led a lonely and isolated life. The wreck of a considerable fortune she saved from the concern of Vanderpool & Field, for which she furnished the chief capital.

Although without relatives, and without intimate friends, she preferred to spend her remaining days near the last scene of his life. On his account she had left her home in Maine to follow his fortunes in the West, and now, within forty rods of the scene of his bloody death, she has yielded up the wasted remnant of her blasted life. So closes another chapter to this renowned tragedy. She was 58 years of age. She left no will. Her relatives are supposed to reside in Maine, near Minot, and in Mills County, Iowa.

COMING MUSICAL STARS.

Bulow, Menter, Popper, Schumann, Joachim, Wachtel, Abt, and Liszt.

The last number of *Watson's Art Jour na* contains a letter from Leipsic, which gives some important musical news. The writer says: "The future of the United States concerning virtuosos is splendid. You may expect first the lion-pianist, Dr. Hans von Bulow, ex-son-in-law of Liszt. It is pretty sure that Bulow comes under the management of Ullmann. It is also probable that the charming pianist, Sophie Menter, who married recently the well-known violoncello virtuoso, Popper, who resigned his place as first violoncellist of the Vienna Opera Orchestra, for traveling purposes with his wife, will visit the United States. Sophie is known as the best female pianist of the present day, and Popper as violoncello player is immense.

"Abt, the Chapelmaster in Brunswick, is working hard to finish an opera for the United States. As soon as the work is done he will send it immediately thither for study, and he himself will follow a short time after.

"The tenor Wachtel enjoys the best health; he told me, with a smiling face, that he will visit New York again; that he has not yet decided exactly the time; but you may expect him at any time, for he is very fond of the American dollars. Frau Dr. Clara Schumann wishes to come also, but she wants somebody who will guarantee her for six months $20,000 for her net part. That amount would not be too much; but the difficulty is she wants to come only with her friend, the well-known violinist, Joachim, in company with his wife, a very great songstress, who wants also $20,000, making $40,000. Where is Barnum, or somebody else?

"Six years ago Liszt got an offer for $100,000 guaranteed by his friend and publisher, Julius Schuberth. Liszt replied: 'Not yet, my dear friend; let us talk about the matter in later time, after Rubinstein and Bulow have been there.' Of course, after the visit of Bulow, Schuberth will remind his friend of his promise. But, alas! it is yet an unsettled question, if the gray-haired hero feels still in the same mind as he felt six years ago. Money don't play a part with Liszt, even could he have guaranteed to him 1,000,000 francs.

"The fame of your Thomas orchestra is so advanced here in Germany that Liszt, Raff, and Wagner wish to have their works performed by this society; even more, for Raff has recently composed for Thomas a suite in five numbers, for solo violin and grand orchestra. What a triumph for Mr. Thomas; also for Listeman and the members of that society!

"Another news is of Edward Mollenhauer's work, the Passions, for orchestra and chorus, decidedly a composition of great merit; the score has been asked for the second time, by Chapelmaster Reinecke, for review, with the intention to produce it in the world-renowned Gewandhaus Concerts.

"I have to conclude my letter with a very sad piece of news. Henri Vieuxtemps, the great violinist and composer, has been struck with paralysis in both his arms, and they are entirely useless."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

Letter from Peter Cooper.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

To U. S. Grant, President:

HONORED SIR: Allow me to say that the millions of unemployed people throughout our country look with anxious hope to our Government for the adoption of some plan which will inspire confidence in those who can give them the needed employment. This only can save many from the desperation of starvation, as they have nothing to sell but their labor, and the means for selling that is greatly impaired.

The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of these United States." There is nothing that can relieve the present want, "establish justice, and promote the general welfare" so effectually as the adoption of a uniform system of money, weights and measures;" especially is this the case in the value of money, as money controls all other measures.

Having myself been a workingman through a long and laborious life, I feel for the condition of the working-poor, and would gladly better it if I could. The number now in the employment of myself and family are a special subject of solicitude. We have at present not less than a thousand persons depending for their bread on the business carried on within the circle of our family. Thus far we have been able to keep two rolling mills still running, and two mills for the manufacture of wire and springs. Besides, we give employment to about 200 persons, in the manufacture of glue, oil, and isinglass. But we have four blast furnaces now blown out for the want of sale for the iron. The mining for these furnaces must soon stop also, unless they can be put in blast again. No one can contemplate the present state of things without feeling great anxiety for the prospects of the future. It is this feeling that prompts me to address you, as a philanthropist as well as one called by Providence to the helm of our beloved country.

I take the liberty to send you the printed copy of a plan that I sent to the Senate and House of Representatives in 1869. I think you will agree with me in the opinion that if some such plan for regulating the currency had been then adopted it would have saved us from the ruinous panic through which we are now passing. It would have secured for our country the resumption of specie payments in the shortest possible time, without doing violence to any great interest of the country. If some such plan could even now be adopted, I am persuaded it would do much to inspire confidence and revive trade and commerce in the country. There is no form of wealth that can be made more secure than a legal tender that shall be allowed to be increased by the government as the increase *per capita* of the inhabitants of our country. The Constitution already makes it the duty of Congress to establish a uniform system of money, weights and measures. This is indispensable to enable all the products of labor to be exchanged by means of a fair, reliable and most convenient equivalent. To do this I propose that all duties due to the Government, and all debts due from individuals, shall be legally paid by simply adding to the amount of currency necessary to the payment of the duty or debt an amount, in currency also, equal to the premium that gold has borne, in the average, during the month preceding the maturing of such debts—the premium to be declared by the Government on the first Monday of every month.

When we have such a currency as can always be made to represent gold, without interfering with the commercial law that determines the value of gold, at any time—when this currency can only be increased, by a legal restriction, as the inhabitants and commercial transactions increase—then it will be the pecuniary interest of every man to return as soon as possible to a specie basis; for then the smallest possible amount of currency will pay his debts. It will then be found that the principal value of gold and silver will be to make purchases and settle balances with foreign countries. We will thus secure a legal-tender and a paper circulation that will be made as sure as a bond and mortgage on the whole property of the country. This will furnish the necessary facilities for the honest business and banking of the country, and will save an amount in the mere convenience and the economics of trade, and in the wear and transportation of metals, that will equal the interest of the National debt.

With the ardent hope that the best means may be adopted to secure the highest welfare of the nation, I remain, yours, with great respect,

PETER COOPER.

THE STORM IN ENGLAND.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

The London *Morning Post* gives details of the gale which swept over the midland and northern portions of England, Dec. 16:

"At Sheffield, the chimney-stack of Mr. Reynolds fell, killing several people and injuring others. When the chimney fell, between twenty and thirty people were buried in its ruins. In addition to five dead bodies, which were brought out frightfully mangled, thirteen persons of both sexes, all severely injured, were recovered from the debris. It was feared that there were several corpses left in the ruins. Part of a foundry was blown down, causing the death of one man and so injuring another that he was not expected to recover. By the falling of a chimney forty rods high in Saville street, three men were severely injured. In Milton street the stack at Messrs. Matthewman's works fell on the top of a boiler, bursting it and severely scalding several people. In many parts of the town roofs were blown off. At Nottingham, a large shed used for drying bricks was blown down and two men crushed to death. At Great Lumley, the property of the Earl of Durham, about fifty colliery houses, nearly completed, were blown down. At Heckmondwicke, a newly erected building, three stories high, connected with the Westfield Iron Foundry, was completely destroyed. The materials fell upon an adjoining shed in which several men were employed, and crushed it; but the workmen, with one exception, escaped uninjured. Great damage was also done to the houses around. The gale raged all day at Bolton. Six houses, nearly completed, were blown down at Staleybridge and almost destroyed. In Harrogate and vicinity so high was the wind that at Weeton, a small station near the town, the whole of the railway buildings were blown down just as an early train from Leeds arrived. The guard was seriously injured, and the line for some time was blocked. In Harrogate itself several houses were unroofed, and one was blown entirely down. At Knaresborough, also, much damage was done by the storm. At Huddersfield the roof of Milnsbridge Church was completely carried away. A terrific storm of wind passed over the Peak of Derbyshire. Many large trees were blown down, and considerable damage was done to farm produce and stacks. A northwesterly gale of unusual violence prevailed on the Tyne, and considerable damage was done to several houses in North and South Shields and Tynemouth, some instances of narrow escape to inmates occurring. Great commotion prevailed in the harbor, several vessels having broken from their moorings, but not much damage was done. A grocer's house at Bowling, near Bradford, was completely destroyed. A bed on which a young woman was sleeping was almost buried in the ruins. Considerable damage was done to houses, and there were many narrow escapes experienced. A wagon on the Highland Railway was blown from a siding on to the main line, and was run into by a goods train. The engine was overturned, and nine wagons were smashed. The accounts from all parts of Yorkshire, Durham, Shields, Newcastle, Glasgow, the west of Scotland, and other districts in the north tell of an amount of damage to property and loss of life probably unequaled of late years in any gale, however severe."

Orange-Culture in Florida.

From the Palatka (Ill.) Herald.

As evidence of what has been done in orange-culture in the State, we cite a few instances. Dummitt's grove, on Indian River, is perhaps the finest in the State. It cost its proprietor to take care of it last year, $1,000, and yielded 600,000 oranges, for which he was paid $11,000. This grove has 3,000 trees, which, with proper care, would average 3,000 oranges each, and give an annual income of $50,000 to $75,000. H. L. Hart's grove, at Palatka, yields him an income $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Arthur Ginn's grove, at Mellonville, of 1,100 trees, pay him $12,000 to $15,000 yearly, and is worth $100,000. Besides these groves there are a great number of splendid promise; but having been planted of late years, the incomes derived from them are as yet of little moment. Mr. DeBarry, of New York, has a grove near Enterprise, of 2,000 trees. Mr. Charles S. Brown, of New York, has one opposite Palatka of 1,200 trees; and Mr. James Patterson, of Toronto, has a grove on Banana River of 8,000 trees.

MAYFLOWER TEA-POTS.

Did the Pilgrims Partake of the Cup that Cheers?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* (in whom we recognize one of our most distinguished antiquarian scholars) treats of a subject to which we have alluded not long since. To his remarks, which are historically conclusive, might be added the evidence of a knowledge of ceramic art which, applied to these various tea-pots and other articles, shows them to be fabrics of quite modern factories. We have seen Mayflower specimens, so-called, which were made of porcelain, invented in the eighteenth century. The writer in the *Courant* says:

"Within the last two or three years, our attention has been called to at least half a dozen tea-pots that came over in the Mayflower. Each had a satisfactory pedigree, and all were—ego considered—in remarkable preservation. There may be a hundred or so of these Mayflower tea-pots cherished as heirlooms by descendants of the pilgrims. How many of them, we wonder, will figure at New England 'tea-parties' to-day? And how many Doctors Dryasdust will feel it their duty to point out in the local papers to-morrow or next day the fact that the Mayflower passengers had *no tea* to drink,—that the 'cups that cheer but not inebriate' were not resorted to in New England till seventy-five years or more after the Mayflower discharged her cargo in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock? We are tempted to get the better of these captious critics by noting the anachronism in advance.

"Holmes, in his 'American Annals,' states, on the authority of President Stiles, that tea began to be used in New England about 1720; but this is a few—probably ten—years too late. We have before us, in the Boston *News Letter* for April 30, 1716, Capt. Arthur Savage's advertisement of 'the best sort of Bohea Tea,' for sale 'very reasonable,' 'at the White House, near M. Colman's church, Boston,' and 'Green Teas' were offered for sale in 1718. 'Superior Bohea'—but not the *best*—sold in 1719 for £1 8s. per pound (about $8.50). We may infer from the price how common were tea-pots in Boston families with moderate incomes of a hundred years *after* the Mayflower came over.

"Tea was not an habitual accompaniment of the evening or morning meal before 1750. Even in London it was unknown till about 1650, and was a rare luxury till 1675, or later. In 1641, an English writer quotes a foreign traveler's statement that the Chinese 'drink the strained liquor, hot, of an herb called *Chia*,'—which was the name the Portuguese had borrowed from Japan for tea. About 1660, one Thomas Garraway opened a tea shop in London, and in his handbill advertisement he mentioned the fact that the Chinese herb had been sold at from £6 to £10 a pound, and, 'in respect of its scarceness and dearness, it hath only been used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents thereof made to Princes and grandees, till the year 1657.' Old Pepys, the diarist,—always on the look out for the novel and curious,—records his first tea drinking in 1660. 'I did send [to Garraway's shop, probably] for a cup of *Tee*, a China drink, of which I had never drunk before.' Several years afterwards, he found his wife actually making tea *at home*, and learned on inquiry that it was to be used as a medicine, for 'Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her that it is good for her colds.'

"And so—the passengers in the Mayflower never having seen, and probably never having heard of that strange herb *Chia*, or *Tee*—we do not see why so many of them took the trouble of providing themselves with tea-pots—unless as prototypes and symbols of what was to come in 1773. *Then* there was tea-making in Boston by the quantity—and the 'best Bohea was disposed of for less than £1 18s. per pound.' 'We hear from Boston'—says the *Courant* of Dec. 21—'that last Thursday evening, between 300 and 400 boxes of celebrated East India tea, by some accident! which happened in an attempt to get it on shore, fell overboard—that the boxes burst open and the tea was swallowed up in the vast abyss!'

"In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, and when Gage was shut up in Boston, an English writer in 'An Ode to the Earl of Dartmouth,' gave a bit of advice to the ministry:

"The stubborn Yankies let alone;
They hurl defiance at the Throne,
And all your schemes unsettle;
To mark your Act with more disgrace,
They fling their tea-pots in your face,
And scald you with the kettle!"

THE MISERIES OF CHRISTMAS.

A Bill of Damages Presented by One Who Has Been There.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

Now just let us see what Christmas has in store for many a good, easy man who happens to be the head of a family respectable in numbers and deportment. During the past few weeks there has been a steady drain on the exchequer of the good, easy man, and he has looked with dismay upon his unsatisfactory balances and abbreviated cash account at the office. There has been an air of mystery about the house for many days; conversation and work have ceased whenever he has seated himself in his arm-chair after the day's work has been finished, and he has settled down for a week of enjoyment. His family go about like conspirators, and he, knowing all the while just what they are up to, assumes the air of an imbecile in pretending that he is oblivious to all that is passing around him. In due time it becomes necessary for him to make a lot of purchases, which he does with the feeling that he is being swindled, and running the risk of having his pockets picked. The presents once bestowed upon the family, he finds that the children wanted something else, or, his wife is cross because Mrs. Smith across the way received a finer present than she did, while Smith is not looked upon as being worth half as much as the good, easy man. He mutters "Poor Smith." When it comes to *his* presents he is astonished to behold a pair of new slippers which he can't begin to get on his feet, a bead-worked smoking-cap weighing about four pounds, very ornamental, an embroidered boot-jack which he destroys in his first attempt to utilize, a couple of fuzzy pen-wipers, which he mistakes for neckties; besides a number of other tokens of love and affection, which he has the sublime satisfaction of knowing that he has paid for, as the bills were sent in. Of course the good, easy man remains at home Christmas day, and has a feeling that it is an extra Sunday or that there is a funeral in the house without the usual accompaniments. He over-eats a dinner, and is denied the pleasure of a cigar on the account of the presence of his m—th—r-in—law, who is nervous and can't endure smoke. Alas! and if he goes forth into the street he meets an array of beggars who, though as well able to support themselves as he is, under the cloak of Christmas practice unblushingly the profession of the pauper. If he neglects to contribute to the box of the butcher, the baker, or the candlestick-maker, he is looked upon as a niggard, and feels that he ought to apologize for having neglected a sacred duty.

The children, bless their dear hearts, having eaten so much candy, raisins, and other trash that they have no appetite for dinner, spend the time quarreling about their presents, and crying over the many mishaps that have befallen them. The sudden change of diet which they have indulged in has surprised their stomachs, and an internal revolution has been the result. The candy of the morning has become the camphor of the evening, and sugar-plums have been supplanted by paregoric. The family physician, who was just sitting down to his Christmas-dinner, is abruptly called away to minister to injured innocents. He feels that he has been wronged, and makes it up by doubling his fee.

The air is full of nothing but Christmas from morning until night. Men meet one another in the street and sing out: "Merry Christmas," and "Same to you," without the least care whether the other is merry or sad, gay or gloomy. The newspapers repeat the same old story, and inform their readers that Christmas grew out of the Saturnalia, and that in olden times it was celebrated with great ceremonies by our English ancestors, and much more to the same effect. The words of Tiny Tim are repeated year after year, and we are tolerably familiar with "The Night Before Christmas." We miss the story that we used to look for at this time, since the hand of the master has grown cold, and this, too, gives us a feeling of sadness.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

SAMUEL M. FARGO is admitted as a member of our firm from this date.

C. H. FARGO & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NIAGARA FIRE Insurance Company NEW YORK.

23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

CASH ASSETS $1,250,000.

LOSSES PAID OVER $4,000,000.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States.

JAMES B. FLOYD, AGENT, 168 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



Prof. Max Muller, Sir Arthur Helps, Prof. Tyndall, Lord Lytton, Prof. Huxley, Fritz Reuter, Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Charles Kingsley, Erckmann-Chatrian, Ivan Turguenieff, Matthew Arnold, Miss Thackeray, Miss Mulock, R. A. Proctor, Julia Kavanagh, Jean Ingelow, Geo. MacDonald, Froude, and Gladstone, are a few of the eminent authors lately represented in the pages of

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

In 1874, THE LIVING AGE will furnish to its readers the productions of the ablest authors, above named and many others, as contained in the unrivalled periodical literature of Europe; embracing the best

Fiction by the Leading Novelists.

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Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the New Volume and New Year.

Published weekly at $8.00 a year, free of postage; on receipt of which sum for 1874 the last six numbers of 1873 will be sent gratis to new subscribers; or, for $10, any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Bazar, or Appleton's Journal, weekly), will be sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year; or, for $9, THE LIVING AGE and SCRIBNER'S St. Nicholas.

Address LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. N. Wheeler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

H. N. WHEELER,
S. S. CHAPMAN.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of Wheeler, Chapman & Co., for continuing the business heretofore done by H. N. Wheeler & Co.

H. N. WHEELER,
S. S. CHAPMAN,
H. B. GRIER,
ALBERT JACK.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Churchill & Pope is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank C. Pope will sign in liquidation. The General Commission business will be continued at his old stand by CHAS. T. CHURCHILL, 89 South Water-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership lately existing between Malcom Fraser and H. B. Atwater, under firm name of M. Fraser & Co., has been this day dissolved, M. Fraser assuming all debts and owning all credits, and continuing in his usual business.

MALCOM FRASER,
H. B. ATWATER.

Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 1, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Human Hair.

Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut Oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. For sale by druggists everywhere.

"Discretion

is the better part of valor;" but all are not discreet. When attacked by diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs, take the great diuretic, Helmbold's Buchu. It is warranted. Beware of worthless imitations. The genuine may be known by the private proprietary stamp of Helmbold on each bottle. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, sole Agents.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 2.

The demand for money continues very active in this market, though there seems to be no difficulty in getting all that is applied for on good collaterals. The pork-packers are still heavy borrowers at the banks, but the banks are disposed to meet their applications freely. A good deal of money is also being absorbed now in carrying grain held in store, and is a legitimate channel for bank money. The wholesale merchants seem to be getting along on their own resources without much bank aid. There is, however, another class of business men in this city who operate largely in almost any kind of scheme that comes up—real estate, building houses, building railroads, etc., etc.—who are hard up. In most cases they have a large margin of capital between the aggregate of their debts and the value of their property, but they are, as a rule, hard pushed for ready money, because these classes of property are difficult to sell at present. Forced sales would, of course, be made only at great sacrifices, and such loss to the parties involved as to cause failures.

New York exchange was scarce to-day at 75c per $1,000 premium.

THE CHICAGO PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Rockford *Gazette* comments at considerable length on the unfavorable prospects of this road, and says:

> Although a train runs from Elgin to Chicago and return once a day, it does not begin to pay expenses, and there seems to be a growing disposition among the people and property-holders of that section to do all they can to retard its further progress westward.

This is probably not far from the truth. The reason of it is that the road has no depot within two miles of the business part of the city, and is, therefore, cut off from any connections with other roads. It cannot even build up a suburban passenger business; in fact, comparatively few people in the city or suburbs know that there is such a road in existence. Until it has a depot within reasonable distance of the business part of the city, it cannot be expected to attract either freight or passenger traffic.

A NOTABLE EVENT

in financial affairs is the change made to-day in the manner of quoting sterling exchange in the United States. The quotations on the new basis in New York to-day were 487 for sight, and 483 for 60-day bills on London, which mean that sight exchange is worth $4.87 and 60-day bills are worth $4.83 to the pound sterling of exchange on London. The real value of the pound (a sovereign) is $4.86.65 in American gold; the quotations of to-day, therefore, show that sight bills on London are worth a premium of about 1-16 of 1 per cent, and that 60-day bills are at a discount of ⅜ of 1 per cent.

This change in the mode of quoting sterling bills was made necessary by an act of Congress March 3, 1873, which provided that all contracts for sterling exchange made after Jan. 1, 1874, on the old basis of $4.44.4 to the pound, should be null and void. The object of Congress in passing the law was to avoid, as far as possible, the confusion and misapprehensions that arose from the ridiculous old custom of calling a pound sterling only $4.44.4, when, in fact, its real value is $4.86.6. The origin of the custom dates back to the beginning of the Federal Government. The Spanish silver dollar, which was recognized in England as a standard of exchange with Spain and the West Indies before the Federal Government began to coin money at all, was worth 54 pence, or 4s 6d sterling money. This was the standard "dollar" of that time, and, when the Federal Government first established Federal money, it was intended that its "dollars" should be worth 4s 6d, or at the rate of $4.44.4 to the pound sterling. But when the Government afterwards established a mint and began to coin money, the weight of the American "dollar" was made less than the standard recognized in England; hence it was necessary to give more of these new dollars to make the equivalent of the old Spanish dollar. This also made it necessary in the United States to quote sterling exchange at a *nominal* premium. As the American dollar was several times reduced in weight by successive acts of Congress, this nominal premium was increased until it was 9½ per cent, at which it has stood for many years. The great disadvantage of this reduced value of the dollar was, that American securities made payable in dollars, of which it takes $4.86.6 to make a pound sterling, were still quoted in London by the old standard dollar, of which it took only $4.44.4 to make a pound. The result was that American securities quoted in London always *appeared* to be at a discount, even though they might really be at a premium. Thus, American bonds, quoted in this larger dollar of London, were only quoted at, say, 91⅝, while in the smaller dollar of the United States they would be 100.

The recent enactment of Congress in regard to the quotation of sterling exchange in this country could not, of course, reach the London quotations of American securities. It was only intended to correct the misunderstandings that arose from the nominal premium on English exchange; thus, during the panic, many people not familiar with transactions in sterling exchange could not understand why it was that, with sterling exchange at 107 (apparently a premium), there should be such a loss on exchange that it seriously obstructed the movement of products to Europe. The fact was, everybody was afraid of the standing and solvency of the English houses on which the bills were drawn, and at 107 exchange was really 2 per cent discount.

The London Stock Board, on hearing of the act of Congress in regard to quotations of exchange, recently passed a resolution to quote all American securities in "dollars" of four shillings each. This is really establishing a new ideal dollar, worth at the rate of $5 to the pound sterling. This new "money of account" is, in fact, therefore, worth 2 67-100 per cent less than the American dollar; and whereas, the former London quotations of American stocks appeared lower than the real value, the present ones will be above the real value by about 2½ per cent. This, however, does not in any way affect the New York quotations of sterling exchange, which is now made at its real value for the first time since this Government began to coin money.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅛	117⅛@119
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	114⅛	115 @115⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	115⅛	115⅜@116
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	115⅛	115⅛@116⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	113⅛	113⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111	111⅛@111⅜
U. S. currency 6s	113⅛	114⅛@114⅜
Gold (full weight)	109⅛	110⅛
Gold coupons	109⅛	110⅛
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par.
Gold exchange		110⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108⅛@109⅜
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Money closed steady at 6.

Sterling ruled dull at $4.83 for 60 days; $4.87 for sight.

Customs' receipts $296,000.

Gold closed at 110⅜, after ranging at 110⅛@110⅜.

Carrying rates were 6, 7, 1-32, 1-64, and 7 gold.

Treasury disbursements, $733,000.

The amount of outstanding loan certificates is $970,000; a decrease of $250,000 since the last report.

Clearings, $37,000,000.

Governments firm and in good demand.

State bonds dull.

The stock market was buoyant throughout the day, with a large business and a more marked advance than on any previous day of the week. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Ohios. The advance ranged from ⅜@3 per cent. The market closed strong, with indications of higher prices. The "January rise" seems to be fairly inaugurated. The large increase of outstanding legal-tenders to-day gave the "bulls" great confidence. The sales of stock between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 124,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 27,000 Union Pacific, 6,500 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Ohios, 13,000 New York Central, 6,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 5,000 Northwestern.

Sterling, $4.83 for 60 days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81 (ex. div.)	117	Coupons, '67 (ex. div.)	114⅜
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68 (ex. div.)	114⅜
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	114⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new) x.d.	114⅜	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90⅛	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	73⅛	St. Paul pfd	67⅜
Western Union	72⅛	Wabash	51
Quicksilver	28⅛	Wabash pfd	69
Adams Express	9⅛	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells Fargo	68⅛	Terre Haute	14⅛
American Express	60⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	69	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	39⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	100⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅜
Erie	47⅛	C., C. & C.	74
Erie pfd	69⅛	C., B. & Q.	95
Harlem, ex. div	119⅛	Lake Shore	79⅛
Harlem pfd	118	Indiana Central	27⅛
Michigan Central	78⅛	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	85	Union Pacific stock	31⅜
Northwestern	58⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	71⅛	Central Pacific bonds	95⅜
Rock Island	103⅜	Del. & Lack & W.	99⅛
N. J. Central	102	B., Hartford & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	48⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Jan. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Parmelee st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 502 x121 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1873; consideration, $20,000.

Hubbard st, n e cor of Seymour st, s f, 144x117 ft, with 96x126½ ft in same block, dated Nov. 26, 1873; consideration, $10,000.

Campbell av, s w cor of West Congress st, e f, undivided ½ of 44x106 ft, dated Aug. 2, 1873; consideration, $1,700.

West Madison st, 149 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 50x187⅜ ft, dated Dec. 26, 1873; consideration, $17,000. Samuel J. Walker to Dwight F. Cameron.

Park av, n w cor of Ashland av, s f, 125x100 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1873; consideration, $30,000. Reuben Taylor to Louisa M. Goodrich.

West Chicago av, 141⅛ ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 24x121 ft, dated April 5, 1872; consideration, $700.

West Superior st, 120 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 22, 1873; consideration, $750.

Western av, 41 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 26, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lincoln st, 48 ft s of Ellen st, e f, 24x81 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1873; consideration, $525.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $700.

Orchard st, 363⅛ ft s of Willow st, e f, 27x120 ft; dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,300.

Lake av, 244 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 41x163 ft, and Thirty-seventh st, 110⅛ ft w of Lake av, n f of 100 x130 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1873; consideration, $12,690.

Warren av, 452 7-10 ft w of Stanton av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1873; consideration, $900.

Frankfort st, 116 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 191x100 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $4,800.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $2,400.

Genesee av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

South Water st, 100 ft e of LaSalle st, n f, 20x150 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 31, 1873; consideration, $20,500. Philip Wadsworth to Mark Skinner.

State st, n e cor of Eldridge court, w f, 60x106 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1873; consideration, $85,000. Charles H. Thomson to Highland Park Building Company.

West Twentieth st, 130 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,400.

The premises No. 110 Calumet av, dated Dec. 8, 1873; consideration, $35,000. Nelson Ludington to Mary L. Barnes.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, in Oak Grove Addition, in w ½ Sec. 28, 40, 14, dated Dec. 13, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in McKeever's Lots 2 and 3, in Block 4, in Cleaverville Addition, dated Aug. 11, 1873; consideration, $1,875.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding day one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,953	14,743	10,486	12,165
Wheat, bu	149,580	75,344	218,618	11,971
Corn, bu	33,200	232,980	5,576	3,485
Oats, bu	38,580	90,580	19,850	52,689
Rye, bu	2,780	16,475	1,917	1,100
Barley, bu	10,820	23,810	12,368	9,431
Grass seed, lbs	44,470	128,228	....	58,919
Flax seed, lbs	121,785	1,500	23,033	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,000	46,690	1,004	14,649
Cured meats, lbs	152,700	760,580	1882,285	3536,732
Beef, brls	108	90	75	120
Pork, brls	368	175	996	585
Lard, lbs	69,430	189,670	170,683	1746,365
Tallow, lbs	39,650	57,250	22,000	20,500
Butter, lbs	52,805	87,208	52,405	44,420
Dressed hogs, No	1,817	3,094	1,422	3,864
Live hogs, No	32,364	42,225	8,316	6,202
Cattle, No	3,071	5,879	2,750	2,475
Sheep, No	1,187	2,947	842	1,294
Hides, lbs	153,430	276,948	349,871	137,337
Highwines, brls	160	486	417	1,207
Wool, lbs	35,670	198,152	125,867	243,250
Potatoes, bu	....	5,090	....	21
Lumber, m ft	113	719	472	844
Shingles, m	160	800	248	608
Lath, m	....	150	22	66
Salt, brls	....	590	1,446	562

Withdrawn from store since Tuesday, for city consumption: 1,969 bu wheat; 2,968 bu corn; 581 bu oats; 907 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 313 cars wheat; 94 cars corn; 32 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 472 cars, or 174,000 bu.

The annual election of the Board of Trade of this city will be held on Monday next.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day. The holidays are over, but people elsewhere are not yet anxious to trade, and their quietness reacts upon us, leaving our markets to be chiefly kept going by "home talent." The produce movement is relatively slow, except in wheat, which is wanted East, and is wanted to be sent here from the country west of us. There was little change in prices to-day, the tendency in grain being to an easier feeling, and in provisions to greater strength.

Jobbers of dry goods report no change in the general situation of that market. Quiet prevailed in all departments, and prices ranged substantially the same as on the earlier days of the week, where they may be considered firm. Groceries sold to a fair aggregate at full previous prices. There was no appearance of weakness in any department of the market, while for coffees, sugars, sirups, rice, and teas the general tendency seemed to be in an upward direction. New Orleans molasses advanced 5c per gallon, with which exception prices were the same as on Wednesday. The butter trade was dull to-day, and holders were less firm in their demands. Cheese remains strong at the recently advanced prices, or at 14@15c for Western factory, and at 15@16c for New York do. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were in moderate request at firm rates. Coal, wood, pig-iron, tobacco, and paints were quoted quiet and unchanged. Oils remain steady and firm.

Lumber was again reported dull and without quotable change. Some dealers are disposed to hold common lumber a little higher, while others are making concessions for cash. The demand for iron, steel, nails, and metals continues light, and chiefly for small quantities; but nearly all these goods are firm—noticeably so are iron, nails, and tin-plate. Brooms and woodenware were quiet, but there are indications of an early revival of trade, and the general feeling is for the better. Brooms are firm from sympathy with the raw materials. Furs were steady and in larger supply. The wool, broom-corn, hay, and hop markets were quiet and without material change. Wool and broom-corn are firm, while the market for hay and hops is rather weak. Timothy seed sold to a fair extent at $2.75@3.00. Clover and flax remain firm, while Hungarian and millet were dull, and the latter declined. The demand for hides was only fair, and with liberal offerings prices were not particularly firm, though no change was reported. The poultry and game markets were extremely dull, and, in view of the large supply and unfavorable weather, dealers were willing to accept lower prices.

Highwines were more active and steady at Wednesday's quotation, being in good demand with light offerings, though reported lower in New York. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 93c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were quiet and averaged the same as on Wednesday. The weather was mild, but receipts were small, which fact partially counteracted the influence of an easier market for live. The general market was $6.30@6.40 per 100 lbs, closing at $6.30@6.35. Sales were reported of 80 head (choice) at $6.45; 942 at $6.40; 80 at $6.35; 80 at $6.30; 86 (odd or soft lots) at $6.25. Total, 1,268 head.

Provisions were quiet, but stronger, notwithstanding the fact that hogs were reported to be 10c per 100 lbs lower. Mess pork advanced 15c per brl, lard 5@10c per 100 lbs, and meats fully ⅛c per lb. There was a good demand for all classes of product, but most buyers were unwilling to pay more than on Wednesday, seeing that the raw material was cheaper; hence less trading than usual. Meats were wanted for export, and pork for option trades, the demand being stimulated by the smallness in the receipts of hogs, which threatens a speedy close of the packing season, especially as our packers are only taking hold sparingly, and the stock of meats on hand is reported to be very light. Pork and lard opened strong, eased off toward noon, and then became firmer, nearly to the end of the session. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.35@14.40; do seller February, $14.80@14.85; do seller March, $15.25⅛@15.30; prime mess pork, $13.00@13.25; extra prime do, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller January, $8.45⅛@8.50; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $9.00@9.05. Green hams at 8⅜@9c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9@10c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5⅜@5⅛c for shoulders; 7⅛@7⅛c for Cumberlands; 7⅛c for long clear; 7⅛@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; the same boxed at ⅛c per lb above these prices. Green meats ⅛c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery ⅛@⅛c higher, and for March delivery ⅛@⅛c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅛c; grease quotable at 4⅛@6c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork, cash, or seller January, at $14.32⅛; 65 brls do at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 500 brls do seller February, at $14.87⅛; 1,000 brls do at $14.85; 2,000 brls do at $14.80; 2,500 brls do at $14.75; 750 brls do seller March, at $14.30; 2,250 brls do at $14.25; 550 tcs lard at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.40; 200 tcs do seller February, at $8.85; 1,750 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do seller March, at $9.00; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c; 100,000 lbs do seller March, on private terms; 40,000 lbs short ribs (light) at 7⅜c; 100,000 lbs do buyer February, at 8c; 50,000 lbs do and 50,000 lbs short clear, together, seller February, at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs short clear, same option, at 8c; 60,000 lbs do on private terms; 80,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs at 8⅜c; 100 tcs sweet pickled do (20@21 lbs) at 8⅛c; 12 pkgs white grease at 6c.

The stocks of provisions in St. Louis on the 1st inst. reported as follows: Pork, 19,250 brls; lard, 21,950 tcs; dry-salted meats, 82,000,000 lbs; sweet-pickled meats, 3,000,000 lbs. The stock of barreled pork in New York is reported at 61,000 brls, of which 40,757 are new. One month ago the stock was 29,324 brls, and one year ago 35,843 brls.

Flour was in fair order demand, and ruled firm at former prices. There was a very good inquiry from exporters, and they took hold more liberally than for several days past, taking good to choice grades of spring extras. The stock of flour is reported at 45,700 brls, against 27,000 on the 1st of December, and 25,582 a year ago. Bran was quiet and firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (low) at $4.85; 4,650 brls on private terms; 40 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 5,000 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.25
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.00
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was moderately active, and nervously irregular, within narrow limits, at about the same average of prices as on Wednesday. New York was inactive, and the advices from Liverpool were unsatisfactory, while there was a widespread apprehension that large quantities of cash wheat would be offered by parties receiving it this morning on January deliveries. This tended to make buyers hold off. There was a good deal of wheat offered in the first half of the season, but it was all absorbed on a gradual decline of ⅜c, and then the market reacted, showing it to be really strong. There is a good deal of faith in wheat, as is proven by the willingness of buyers to pay 3c per bu for carrying it one month, without increase in the cost of storage, as the advance up to 4c per bu goes with the grain on delivery. It is reported that 2,000 cars have been taken for wheat to the East at the rates current last week, in anticipation of an advance with the opening of the new year. Hence a good demand, and a slight premium for cash wheat over the option to deliver at any time during this month. No charters have yet been reported to load now and await the opening of navigation. Considerable quantities of wheat are moving through this city, billed direct to Eastern points. Seller February opened at $1.20⅛, receded to $1.20⅛, advanced to $1.20⅞, fell back to $1.20⅛, rose to $1.20⅜, and fell off to $1.20⅛ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.17⅛@1.18, closing at $1.17⅛. Cash No. 2 spring sold at the same range as for this month, but closed relatively firmer, at $1.17⅛. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.20. No. 3 do quiet at $1.14, and rejected do weak at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring (part Northwestern) at $1.18; 50,200 bu do at $1.17⅜; 19,600 bu do at $1.17⅛; 1,600 bu do at $1.17⅛; 6,400 bu do at $1.17⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14⅛; 2,800 bu do at $1.14; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.08. Total, 126,600 bu.

Corn was quiet, and rather weak, but averaged only ⅛c lower. Liverpool was quoted as downward in tendency, while New York was firm; but the increase in the receipts, with an almost utter absence of demand for cash lots, except for local use, was the principal cause of the easier feeling. There was a fair business doing in options in the first half of the session, and little afterwards. A large part of the trading consisted of turning January options into the one for February at a difference of 1⅛@1⅛c in favor of the latter. Seller February opened at 54⅜c, advanced to 55⅛c, and declined slowly to 54⅛c, closing at 54⅛c. Seller January or cash No. 2 sold at 53⅛@53⅜c, closing at 53⅛c. Seller May sold at 60@62⅛c. New No. 2 closed lower at 49c. Rejected closed at 51⅛c for old, and 46c for new. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 53⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 53⅜c; 7,800 bu do at 53⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 53⅛c; 1,600 bu do new at 49c; 400 bu rejected at 52⅛c; 800 bu do at 52c; 1,600 bu do at 51⅛c; 400 bu do at 51c; 5,200 bu do new at 46c; 400 bu no grade at 41c. Total, 44,200 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady, at a decline of ⅛@⅛c; the inside on cash lots, and the outside on the longest option. New York was quoted firmer, but there was no demand here, except for February options in exchange for cash, with ⅛@1c thrown in "to boot." Seller the month sold at 38⅛@38⅜c, with cash lots at the inside; seller February at 39⅛c; and seller May at 43⅛c. Rejected was dull and nominal at 33@33⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 28,400 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c. Total, 28,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1c lower, owing to the fact of a slight increase in the supply. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2, on 2c storage, at 77c; and 700 bu, by sample, at 80c. Rejected was nominal at 73c.

Barley was more active, at about the same range of prices as on Wednesday, at $1.43@1.45 for No. 2; $1.10⅛@1.13 for No. 3; and 99c@$1.02 for rejected, the range of prices varying rather with the date and location of receipts than with a change in the tone of the markets, which, however, closed tame. Cash sales were reported of 2,500 bu No. 2 at $1.45; 800 bu do at $1.43; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.13; 13,600 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10⅛; 400 bu rejected at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c; 400 bu do at 97c; 800 bu by sample at $1.58 (to arrive); 400 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 600 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 20,000 bu California to arrive, on private terms, all on track. Total, 44,300 bu.

The above named transaction in California barley is explained by the following quotation from an exchange, published on the Pacific Coast:

> There was forwarded from Sacramento to the East, Saturday and Sunday, 36 cars of tea, 3 of silk, 11 of wool, 5 of coffee, and 48 of barley—the latter going to Chicago to be manufactured into beer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Cargoes off coast, wheat improving; corn quieter. Cargoes on passage, wheat improving; corn quieter. Cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off coast, 60s 6d; do for shipment in February and March, 60s@60s 6d; cargoes California wheat off coast, 67s 6d@68s; do on passage, 67@67s 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 12s 3d@12s 10d; white, 13s 7d@13s 11d; club, 14s@14s 3d. Corn, 37s 9d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 32,000 qrs., 29,000 being American.

LATER—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s 6d.

LATER—5 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

THE GREAT FREIGHT RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If we are really to have a new railroad to New York, built under Government charter and favor or otherwise, let us have a grand one, worthy of the wealth and great inland commerce of the country. It is practicable to so construct a road that trains can run at two or three times the speed they now do, and with greater safety. The speed is governed by the number of strokes per minute of the engine, and the size of the driving-wheel; the latter cannot be of greater diameter on a base as narrow as the gauge now in general use. To have larger driving-wheels we must have a wider track. There is no reason why we may not build on a gauge three times the width we now do. The machinery and cars must not necessarily be increased in proportion in might, size, or cost. Its construction would necessarily in many respects be quite different. It should be an air-line between stations, which should be 50 to 100 miles apart. There would have to be a foundation the whole way under each rail; and it might be best to have double rails on each side instead of one. The abundance of room would admit of the large wheels and axletrees being made partly, if not in some instances wholly, of wood, and thus add much to their safety. The liability of accident would not be as great as now. It would be quite impossible to throw such a train off the track. Flag-men would be stationed at least every half mile, and every foot of the way examined within ten minutes after the passage of every train; and no train need ever leave a station until the one preceding it was known to have arrived at the next station. Telegraph stations could be every few miles, which, by a recent invention, would be in telegraphic communication with an operator on the train. For every through train between Chicago and New York, there are now three trains underway at the same time in different parts of the route; but as a train on the broad-gauge would go through in twelve or fifteen hours, it would take the place of three trains on the narrow-gauge, consequently the rolling-stock, taking capacity and time into consideration, would cost much less in proportion.

It would hardly be an object to build such a route and have it a short one. It should be at least 1,000 miles long. In a country of such "magnificent distances," as the United States with its enormous and rapidly increasing trade and travel, it will be of the greatest importance. In time of war our armies will be very large, and much greater facilities for transportation should be provided. An army of 200,000 or 300,000 men can march 200 or 300 miles in less time than an ordinary railroad can carry them. A train of cars on the broad gauge would take a brigade 1,000 miles in the same time the common roads would take a regiment 400 miles. The Bessemer process of making steel, and other late improvements bearing upon the construction of railroads, has made it more practicable to build on a large scale than it was a few years ago; and the wants of the country and the times seem to demand it. M.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were moderately active and firmer. Wheat sold at $1.17⅛@1.17⅜ seller the month, and $1.20⅛@1.20⅛ seller February, closing at $1.20⅜. Corn was about ⅛c higher, closing at 53⅜c seller the month, and 54⅛@55c for February, closing at 54⅛c; also at 60⅛c seller May. Transactions in provisions include 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6c seller March at Keokuk, and 100,000 lbs do at 6c buyer February at St. Louis.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were dull. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags.

BUTTER—Trade in this department was very quiet, and prices were less firmly held, though there was no quotable decline in any grade. Shippers and local consumers were operating sparingly at the annexed quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—Extreme quiet still prevails in this branch of trade, but prices are now believed to be down to a solid foundation, and stocks, which are smaller than usual at this season, are held with confidence. Quotations are as follows: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 15@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and unchanged in any essential particular. Dealers anticipate an improvement early this month, as stocks in the hands of manufacturers are getting low. Common corn is in light supply. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7⅛@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6⅛@7c; for good do, 5⅛@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—An exceedingly firm tone still pervades the market for this staple. Stocks are mainly in a few hands, and the holders seem confident that materially higher prices will prevail before the close of the present month. There is a very fair demand at the following rates: New York factory, mild, 15@16c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 14@15c; lower grades, 11@13c.

COAL—Was dull, and prices were more or less unsettled for all descriptions. On small orders the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to, but on large quantities there were sellers at a concession. We make no change in our list. Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Was dull, and pork barrels were lower. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7⅛@9⅛c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m.

EGGS—Were dull and rather weak, at 23@24c for fresh, and 18@20c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were salable to dealers at former prices: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Met with a rather better inquiry from country dealers, but the local inquiry was small. There was no material variation from former quotations, and we repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ⅛-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ⅛-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ⅛-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ⅛-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ⅛-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ⅛-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ⅛-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head the changes were unimportant. Trade was a little slack, as is usually the case immediately after the holidays, but there was no softening of prices, the following being firmly adhered to: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10⅛c; figs, new, drums, 12@12⅛c; figs, boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14⅛c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7⅛@8⅛c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11⅛@12c; Michigan quarters, 10⅛@11c; Western do, 8⅛@9⅛c; Southern do, 8@8⅛c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do mixed, 9⅛@10⅛c; blackberries, new, 14@14⅛c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17⅛c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10⅛c; pecans, Texas, 9⅛@10⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6⅛@7⅛c.

FURS—The market was steady, with the receipts fair and increasing. No change in prices is anticipated until after the London sales, which occur about the middle of this month. Following are the quotations for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87⅛c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12⅛c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, do, $1.25; do No. 3, do, 50c; do No. 4, do, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, do, 50c; do No. 3, do, 25c; do No. 4, do, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@50.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and easy, though choice sound fruit was held at quotations: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; Southern oranges, $7.00@11.50 per brl; Valencia do, $13.00@13.50 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.50; do, Cary's, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was developed in connection with the grocery market, except that New Orleans molasses was advanced 5c ⅌ gallon. There was decided firmness in all departments of the market, and in sugar, rice, sirups, molasses, and some other lines the tendency is slightly upward. Below are the prices current:

BI-CARB. SODA—7⅛@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@40⅛c; O. G. Java, 37@37⅛c; Java, No. 2, 35⅛@35⅛c; fancy Rio, 31⅛@32c; choice do, 31@31⅛c; prime Rio, 30⅛@30⅛c; good do, 29⅛@29⅛c; common do, 28⅛@29c; roasting do, 27⅛@28c; Singapore Java, 33@33⅛c; Costa Rica, fancy, 31⅛@31⅛c; do, prime, 30⅛@31c; Maracaibo, 30@30⅛c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17⅛@18c; stearine, full weight, 14⅛@14⅛c; do, short weight, 13⅛@13⅛c.

RICE—Patna, 7⅛@8c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7⅛c; Carolina, 8⅛@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12⅛c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11⅛c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅛@10⅛c; do, No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; B, 10@10⅛c; extra C, 9⅛@10c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9⅛c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9⅛c; choice brown, 9⅛@9⅛c; prime do, 9@9⅛c; fair do, 8⅛@9⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9⅛c; fair do, 8⅛@9c; common do, 7⅛@8⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅛@9⅛c; do prime, 8⅛@9c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅛c; common, 7⅛@7⅛c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8⅛@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 2, 20@25c; do No. 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6⅛@6⅛c; Golden West, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6@6⅛c; white Russian, 5⅛@6c; Champaign, 6⅛@6⅛c; primrose, 6@6⅛c.

HAY—The demand is still limited, and the market on the whole dull. No change in prices was reported, though they may be considered weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $7.00@7.50; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good supply and moderate demand. Prices are without quotable change but tame. The receipts are chiefly in large lots, many being unusually large, it is said. Sheep pelts were quoted higher. We quote: Green city butchers', 6⅛@7⅛c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c.

HOPS—Were dull at the annexed range: Common to prime Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is quiet, but quite firm, and an advance will probably occur as soon as factory rates are changed. We repeat:

Iron	3 3-10@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅛ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8⅛ @ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9⅛ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10⅛ @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅛ @ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel	10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel	8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Trade was reported quite up to general expectations, and the market presented a firm, healthy tone. Prices remain unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15 @ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The lumber market is very quiet, even more so than in previous years at this time. No change in prices was reported. Some parties are disposed to make concessions for cash, while others are quite firm in their views, and are asking outside quotations for common grades. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand is still confined to filling small orders, and the market retains its firm tone. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8⅛c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10⅛c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10⅛c; half casks, 10⅛c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8⅛c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5⅛c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6⅛c.

NAILS—Continue in moderate request and firm, as follows: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $5.87⅛.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16⅛@17⅛c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14⅛@15⅛c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@22c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.00.

OILS—Carbon, lard, whale, and linseed sold to a liberal aggregate, and were firm at full previous rates. Other oils were quoted dull. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 14@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand at $1.10@1.15 for choice peachblows, and $1.00@1.10 for other varieties.

POULTRY AND GAME—Considerable quantities of poultry and game was left over, and the offerings to-day were excessive, and this, with warm, rainy weather, was not calculated to impart a very strong tone to the market. Game, except venison, was dull and lower. Poultry is also lower all round. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $2.00@2.25; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.50@3.00; geese, dressed, $5.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 9@10c; common to fair, 7@8c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.75; partridges, $2.25; quail, 75c@$1.00; wild turkeys, 10@12c per lb; venison saddles, 10⅛@11c; do carcasses, 6@6⅛c; rabbits, 75c@$1.00 per doz; buffalo, 3@5c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in moderate request at $2.70@3.00; prime quotable at $2.90@3.00. The offerings were fair. Clover was steady at $5.55@5.85; flax was firm and scarce, with $1.80@1.82⅛ bid; Hungarian was dull at 75@80c, and millet easier at 65@70c. We note sales of 48 bags prime timothy at $3.00; 400 bu do at $2.90; 21 bags good at $2.85; 28 bags do at $2.80; 3 bags poor at $2.75; 1 car millet at 65c; 1 car do on private terms.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Are moving with some freedom, at prices that have been current for the past fortnight, but the tendency is to advance. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in light demand at former quotations: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are reported firm at previous rates. We quote:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	75
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Portland	70	1.40	70	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del.	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	65
Alexandria, Va.	67	1.34		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	40
Wheeling	40	80	40	45
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	35	70	35	40
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va.	63	1.25		
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.45		
Charleston, S. C.	82	1.64		
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	Dr'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.19	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

WOOL—The market is quiet but firm under very light stocks and a prospective good demand, especially for fleece wools. Tub wool is chiefly in the hands of a few, who hold it firmly. Stocks are very low and little is coming forward. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Another quiet week has been passed in this branch of trade, but dealers look for an improvement before long. It is understood that stocks in the country have been greatly reduced, and interior merchants will be compelled to replenish soon. Brooms are quite firm. Below are the quotations: Two-hoop quiet and unchanged. Brooms are quite firm, and will probably advance soon. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.15 per doz; three-hoop do, $2.50; three-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, ironbound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter-tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do ash, 3 in nest, $1.20; broom-handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; do common, $1.75@2.25.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,918	16,293	1,368
Tuesday	2,185	16,926	1,091
Wednesday	1,971	17,859	681
Thursday	1,994	14,705	526
Friday	1,650	18,500	292
Total	9,224	84,083	3,938

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,059	1,903	541
Tuesday	1,185	2,620	....
Wednesday	864	5,478	465
Thursday	1,886	2,838	377
Total	4,944	12,849	1,383

CATTLE—Since Wednesday the situation of the cattle market has not changed in any important particular. Fair activity characterized the demand for the different descriptions of stock, and prices were firmly maintained all around, as there was no large supply of any grade. While the demand was chiefly central in good to choice qualities, suitable for shipment, the inquiry for butchers' stuff and stockers was quite sufficient to absorb the supply, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been picked up. The seaboard markets now seem to be in a healthy condition, and shippers are taking hold with more apparent confidence than at any previous period since or before the panic. From this time forward the supply of poultry and game is not likely to exceed legitimate requirements; and if our receipts of cattle can be kept down to moderate dimensions it is not improbable that the market will retain its present firm and healthy tone. Amongst to-day's offerings there were few strictly first-class beeves, but the offerings of second and third-class were numerous and the *average* quality was but little inferior to that seen in the yards on the earlier days of the week. Sales were reported at $1.75@2.50 for scallawags, embracing bulls, old thin cows, scrawny heifers, and stags; at $3.00@4.50 for common to good butchers' stock; at $2.75@3.50 for common to good stock steers, and at $4.50@5.80 for common to extra shipping cattle. Most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.50@5.30. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.30@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.90@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.40
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
22	extra steers	1,339	$5.75
35	medium steers	1,150	4.62½
14	medium steers	1,155	4.50
67	choice steers	1,266	5.37½
14	choice steers	1,266	5.60
15	good steers	1,140	5.00
61	choice steers	1,319	5.50
34	choice steers	1,310	5.37½
60	choice steers	1,254	5.35
14	good steers	1,205	5.25
32	choice steers	1,290	5.70
13	fair steers	1,149	4.75
51	Texas cattle	1,086	3.50
18	butchers' stock	1,036	4.25
15	good steers	1,172	5.10
10	butchers' stock	1,106	4.50
18	good steers	1,077	4.80
18	good steers	1,374	5.25
15	choice steers	1,387	5.45
32	choice steers	1,352	5.60
34	good steers	1,221	4.90
104	fancy steers	1,773	6.80
15	extra cows	1,266	4.75
16	fair steers	1,158	4.75
34	choice steers	1,260	5.37½
18	fat pony steers	1,075	4.80
15	choice steers	1,321	5.30
16	extra steers	1,393	5.80
31	extra steers	1,361	5.80

HOGS—Since Wednesday values have not been subjected to any very pronounced change. The average of to-day's prices is a trifle lower than that of Wednesday, but the difference in the quality of the offerings fully accounts for any discrepancy in prices. There was no special activity in the demand, neither local nor outside buyers seeming particularly anxious to invest, but both parties kept steadily at work, and at the close of business hours this evening only a small amount of stock remained in the pens unsold. The range of prices was $4.90@5.55, with sales at $4.90@5.10 for poor to common; $5.20@5.30 for medium, and at $5.35@5.55 for good to extra. The market closed quiet at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	299	$5.55	38	419	$5.50	55	271	$5.20
46	469	5.45	25	300	5.40	48	311	5.20
29	353	5.20	68	207	5.25	86	370	5.55
26	170	5.20	48	314	5.30	99	344	5.55
68	249	5.20	38	330	5.50	50	285	5.10
869	270	5.37½	48	302	5.20	43	362	5.37½
41	285	5.40	40	431	5.45	64	241	5.25
59	262	5.20	58	259	5.20	81	296	5.35
51	290	5.35	43	419	5.50	59	255	5.55
49	300	5.20	94	175	5.25	62	259	5.35
63	363	5.40	54	247	5.20	58	263	5.20
40	281	5.00	97	275	5.25	47	313	5.25
93	297	5.20	50	305	5.30	56	235	5.20
84	128	4.60	41	380	5.40	54	340	5.35
43	221	5.20	48	316	5.25	27	300	5.45
86	189	5.20	42	367	5.45	67	250	5.30
42	389	5.80	45	354	5.40	66	299	5.20
98	281	5.25	50	264	5.00	75	213	5.30
35	317	5.25	15	403	5.55	39	280	5.00
58	270	5.20	95	303	5.30	55	289	5.20
47	343	5.40	121	163	5.10	82	189	5.37½
48	352	5.55	179	181	5.65	47	227	5.35
59	240	5.15	47	279	5.00	42	179	5.30
49	330	5.35	166	399	5.50	39	430	5.55
36	360	5.40	52	382	5.00	87	199	5.35
85	259	5.40	64	259	4.90	102	213	5.30
41	400	5.50	66	253	5.10	57	412	5.55
47	211	5.30	53	282	5.20	69	402	5.55
43	192	5.35	35	188	5.15	50	418	5.55
144	328	5.40	63	232	5.40			

SHEEP—Were scarce and firmer. The demand was by no means active, but it exceeded the supply, and sellers obtained better prices. We quote at $3.00@5.00 for poor to choice. From the New York *Journal of Commerce's* annual review of the live-stock trade of that city for the year 1873, it appears that the receipts have increased to the extent of 11,374 cattle, 327 calves, 16,734 sheep, and 10,398 swine. Of her receipts of cattle, Illinois is credited with furnishing 233,460, or considerably more than one-half.

The monthly receipts of the different descriptions of stock were as follows:

Months.	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
January	29,833	337	2,583	99,190	164,328
February	[illegible]	497	[illegible]	[illegible]	126,984
March	[illegible]	610	4,671	98,427	168,314
April	[illegible]	408	9,962	65,712	169,381
May	[illegible]	335	16,505	61,729	158,719
June	45,536	344	22,114	116,649	149,789
July	35,673	469	13,925	99,841	132,497
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,210	113,987	110,733
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,307	145,509	177,225
October	[illegible]	202	8,494	117,499	182,849
November	[illegible]	339	6,577	110,306	204,663
December	[illegible]	31	2,557	105,751	223,087
Total 1873	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,958,389
Total 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATES CREDITED WITH FURNISHING THE BEEVES.

Illinois	233,460	Michigan	1,163
Texas	72,806	Canada	1,191
Kentucky	38,512	Pennsylvania	278
Ohio	35,384	Kansas	2,792
New York	12,914	Colorado	488
Missouri	25,096	Tennessee	108
Indiana	11,684	New Jersey	118
Virginia	2,535	Maryland	60
Iowa	4,173		

In their comments upon the past year's trade we find the following in reference to the reprehensible practice of railroad officials in allowing "drawbacks" to certain of the larger shippers:

"Railway managers continue the foolish practice of giving special low freights to one or two live-stock shipping firms, and the business of supplying Eastern markets with cattle is rapidly falling into the hands of a speculating ring, to the serious detriment of the best interests of the feeders and consumers, and the utter destruction of operators with moderate capital who pay full freights. So long as the transportation companies pay a premium for numbers of cattle, and confine their favors to a class of operators who care nothing for quality of stock, but simply for profits per car-load, the supply of good beeves will be irregular and meagre. Cheap cattle will make, under this system, a larger percentage of profit than better and more expensive stock, and there will be no inducement for high feeding and special care. It is to be hoped that a year hence better prospects can be noted."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 640, making 1,580 for four days, against 2,350 for the same time last week. Nothing has been received over the Pennsylvania Railroad since Wednesday. The demand was only moderate. Sellers wanted a material advance, which buyers were unwilling to concede. Sales were unimportant. A few common to fair steers sold at 10@11½c; good to prime lots nominally quoted at 12@12½c; dressed beef was extremely dull at 8@11c for native city dressed; 5@7c for Chicago dressed.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 4,700, making 8,745 for four days, against 6,505 for the same time last week. The market was fair at 5@7c for common to extra sheep, with a small bunch extra lambs at 7½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 8,290, making 13,980 for four days, against 13,200 for the same time last week. None were offered alive; nominally quoted at 5⅛@5⅛c. Dressed dull at 6⅛@7⅛c for city, and 6⅛@6⅛c for Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 581 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,255, or 325 cars, against 184 cars for the same time last week. There were not sufficient sales to establish prices. The bulk of the receipts were shipped East in first hands.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800, against 10,600 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at ⅛c advance on last week's closing prices. Sheep and lambs, $5.87½@6.00; Western sheep, $5.00@5.85.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,803, against 20,700 head for the same time last week. The market is active at $5.30@5.75 for Yorkers; $5.75@6.00 for heavy hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 12s 3d@12s 10d; white, 13s 7d@13s 11d; club, 14s@14s 3d. Corn, 37s 9d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8@8⅛d; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 2,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn, 37s 6d. Cheese, 68s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cumberland middles, 39s 6d. Short rib, 41s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 32,000 qrs. of which 29,000 qrs were American.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills is 4 per cent, or ½ per cent less than bank rates. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liabilities, which last week was 44 per cent, is now 38 per cent. Consols, for money, 91⅞; on account, 91⅞@92. United States Securities—5-20s of '65, 107; do of '67, 107⅛; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 103⅛; New York Central, 92. Erie, 44; preferred, 66. Tallow, 41s 3d.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Rentes, 58f 30c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—5-20s of '62, 97⅛.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Wool strong and with an advancing tendency. Stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 50@52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western firm at 50@52c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 50@52c; combing, washed, 60@62½c; combing, unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine, unwashed, 35@37c; coarse and medium, washed, 35@37c; tub washed, 55@57c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—There was no movement in trade to-day, and business ruled quiet in all branches. Agents for cassimeres and coatings for spring trade are now showing new samples, and securing orders for future delivery. Dark fancy prints are very closely sold up by agents, and spring work has not generally shown as yet. Foreign goods are very dull.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Crude firm at 95c@$1.00; refined, 13⅛c, spot; 13⅛c February.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.50@6.95; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.55@8.25. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; receipts, 153,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.56@1.60; No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.59; do Milwaukee, $1.60@1.61; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.63@1.64; Northwestern, $1.59. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 20,000 bu; mixed Western in store, 82⅛c; afloat, 84@85c; new mixed, 81c; new white, 80c. Oats moderately active and firmer; receipts, 41,000 bu; mixed Western, 61@62c; white, afloat, 61⅛@63c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar very firm; fair to good refining 7⅛@7⅛c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 41@42c.

EGGS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $16.50, spot; $16.37½@16.50, March; extra prime, $13.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; short clear, 8⅛c; long and short mixed, 8c. Lard steady; prime steam, 8⅛@8 15-16c, cash; 9⅛@9⅛c, February; 9⅛@9⅛c, March.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 24@33c.

CHEESE—Steady.

WHISKY—Decidedly lower at 96@96½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; superfine, $4.50@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extras, $6.75@7.50. Wheat quiet; red, $1.63@1.65; amber, $1.69@1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye steady at 90@93c. Corn firm; old yellow, 85c; new, 75@80c. Oats quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅛c; refined, 13⅛@13⅛c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.52. Corn active and higher at 57@60c. Rye firm at 93@95c. Oats quiet at 43@49c. Barley active and higher at $1.45@1.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firm at $15.50. Lard quiet; steam, 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅛c. Green meats—Nothing doing except 16⅛-lb hams sold at 8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm at a range of $5.40@5.90, with the bulk of sales at $5.45@5.55; receipts, 5,610; shipments, 2,023.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.17⅛ cash; $1.20 February. Oats steady; No. 2, 37c. Corn steady; No. 2, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.41. Rye steady; No. 1, 75⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.75. S. P. hams, 9@9⅛c. Bulk shoulders at 5⅛c, loose. Middles at 7@7⅛c packed. Lard—Kettle, 8⅛c; steam, 8⅛@8⅛c.

HOGS—Steady; live, 5⅛c; dressed, 6⅛c. Receipts, 5,300 head.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 65@66c; new, 62@63c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 48c; No. 2, 46c; white, 49c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.58⅛; No. 1, $1.55⅛; amber, $1.44. Corn steady at 60@61c. Oats, 43c.

HOGS—$6.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.49 cash; $1.55 seller February; $1.60 March; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn dull and lower; high-mixed, 60c; new do, 57⅛c; low-mixed, 58⅛c. Oats dull.

CLOVER SEED—$5.20.

HOGS—Dressed closed heavy at $6.50 bid, $6.55 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected and firmly held. Corn quiet and strong; sales 5,600 bu No. 2 in lots at 70c. Rye neglected and firmly held. Oats neglected and firmly held. Barley steady, and demand fair; sales 1,000 bu Western at $1.30.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with good local demand; scarcity of freight-room checks the foreign demand; treble extra, $7.00@7.50; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn in good supply and demand; white, 71@72c; yellow, 73c. Oats firm at 57@58c.

BRAN—Dull at 87⅛c.

HAY—Good supply, with a fair demand; prime, $21.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $12.25. Dry salt meats dull, at 6⅛@6⅛@8⅛c. Bacon—Stock small; quiet at 8⅛@9⅛c. Hams—Quiet; old, 8@9c; new, jobbing, 10⅛c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8⅛@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 4⅛c; common, 5@6c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@7⅛c; prime to choice, 8@8⅛c. Molasses—Good demand and firmer; fair, 57@60c; prime, 63@65c; strictly prime to choice, 66@68c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 98c; choice Cincinnati, $1.02⅛.

COTTON—Active; sales, 12,550 bales; yesterday, 3,550. Prime irregular, but closing firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13⅛@14⅛c; low middling to strictly low middling, 14⅛@15⅛c; middling to strict middling, 16@16⅛c; good middling, 17⅛@17⅛c. Receipts for two days, 20,503 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,105; to the Continent, 14,148; coastwise, 2,445; stock, 263,824; unsold, 130,000; week's sales, 48,700; receipts, 72,667, net; 18,268 gross. Exports to Great Britain, 32,921; coastwise, 2,423; to the Continent, 14,749.

MONETARY—Gold, 110⅛@110⅛. Sterling—Bank, 19; sight bank, ⅛ discount.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn firm; mixed Western, 80c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 50@53c; white, 53c. Rye firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $16.00; bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; bacon shoulders, 7⅛c; Sides, 8⅛. Lard, 8⅛@9c.

BUTTER—Western scarcer and firm, but unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong, and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 75c. Barley dull; Upper Lake Canada, $1.65; Bay of Quinte, $1.57.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices for all grades below $5.50. Wheat, spring steady; No. 2, $1.21; winter dull; buyers and sellers apart; sample lots No. 3 red, $1.40@1.42; strictly prime to fancy, $1.55@1.75. Corn very dull; new mixed, 50@55c, on east track and elevator; No. 2, 54c seller first half January. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40c on east track; 42c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 80@84c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, at $14.50@15.00. Bulk meats firm; loose country shoulders, 30 days in salt, sold at 5⅛@5⅛c for clear rib; clear, 7⅛c, all round shoulders and clear sides, buyer February, 6c and 8⅛c. Bacon—None out of smoke. Green meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c. Lard firm at 8⅛c; generally held at 9c.

HOGS—Active and higher; packers', $4.90@5.15; most sales at $5.15@5.25. Receipts for two days, 13,000.

CATTLE—Quiet; through Texans, 3@3⅛c; good to choice natives, 4⅛@5c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady, at $14.50. Bulk meats steady. Held: shoulders, 5⅛@6c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear, 8⅛@8⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard held firm; steam, 8⅛@8⅛c.

WHISKY—93⅛@94c.

None were offered alive; nominally ... Dressed dull at 6¾@7¼c for city ... Western.

BUFFALO.

... 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, in... arrivals, 561 head, making the total ... thus far 5,255, or 325 cars, against ... same time last week. There were not ... to establish prices. The bulk of the ... shipped East in first hands.

...—Receipts to-day, including re... 1,400 head, making the total supply ... far 10,800, against 10,600 head for ... week. The market closed firm at ... last week's closing prices. Sheep and ... .00; Western sheep, $5.00@5.85.

... to-day, including reported arrivals, ... the total supply for the week thus ... 20,700 head for the same time last ... is active at $5.30@5.75 for York... for heavy hogs.

...KETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

...n. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. ... 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 12s 3d@12s 10d; ... 11d; club, 14s@14s 3d. Corn, 37s ... Lard, 40s 6d.

...n. 2—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet ... unchanged.

...n. 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; mid... 8⅛d; Orleans, 8½d. Sales, 10,000 ... 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000. ... at Manchester quiet and unchanged. ...—Quiet. Corn, 37s 6d. Cheese, 66s 6d. ... Cumberland middles, 39s 6d. Short ... of wheat for the past three days, ... 29,000 qrs were American.

... 2.—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open ... months' bills is 4 per cent, or ½ per ... bank rates. The amount of bullion ... Bank of England on balance to-day is ... proportion of the Bank's reserve to its ... last week was 44 per cent, is now 38 ... for money, 91⅞; on account, 91⅞ ... States Securities—5-20s of '65, 107; do ... 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103⅛; New ... 92. Erie, 44; preferred, 66. Tallow. ...—Rentes, 58f 30c. ... Jan. 2.—5-20s of '62, 97¼.

The Wool Trade.

..., Jan. 2.—Wool strong and with an ad... Stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania ... double extra and above, 55@58c; ex... medium, 55@57c; coarse, 50@52c. New ... Indiana, and Western firm at 50@52c; ... coarse, 50@52c; combing, washed, ... unwashed, 40@42½c; Canada ... 65c; fine, unwashed, 35@37c; coarse ... washed, 35@37c; tub washed, 53@57c.

...rk Dry-Goods Market.

... Jan. 2.—There was no movement in ... business ruled quiet in all branches. ... and coatings for spring trade ... new samples, and securing orders ... Dark fancy prints are very ... by agents, and spring work has not ... as yet. Foreign goods are very dull.

...tsburgh Oil Market.

... Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Crude firm at ... 13¼c, spot; 13½c February.

...e Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

... Jan. 2.—COTTON—Dull; middling up...

...—Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 16,000 ... Western and State, $5.60@6.00; com... 36.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@ ... wheat extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, ... flour and corn-meal unchanged. ... and lower; receipts, 153,000 bu; Iowa ... 60; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.58; do ... 60@1.61; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.63@1.64; ... $1.59. Rye, barley, and malt un... quiet; receipts, 20,000 bu; mixed ... 82½c; afloat, 84@85c; new mixed, ... Oats moderately active and ... 41,000 bu; mixed Western, 61@62c; ...—Unchanged. ...Coffee steady. Sugar very firm; fair ... 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses quiet and firm. ...—Dull and unchanged. Turpentine firm ...

...—Pork steady; new mess, $16.50, spot; ... March; extra prime, $13.00; prime ... $14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. ... short clear, 8¼c; long and short ... steady; prime steam, 8⅞@8 15-16c, ... February; 9¼@9⅛c, March. ... firm; Western, 24@33c. ... decidedly lower at 96@96⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA.

... Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in ... superfine, $4.80@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, ... extras, $5.75@7.50. Wheat quiet; red, ... amber, $1.69@1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. ... 90@93c. Corn firm; old yellow, 85c; Oats quiet. ...—Crude, 9¼c; refined, 13¼@13⅜c. ... held at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

... Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good ... full prices. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.52. ... higher at 57@60c. Rye firm at 93@95c. ... 63@49c. Barley active and higher at ...

...—Pork held firm at $15.50. Lard quiet; ... kettle, 8c. Bulk meats quiet and ... 6¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. ... shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, ... meats—Nothing doing except 16¼-lb ... 8¾c.

... at a range of $5.40@5.60, with the ... at $5.45@5.55; receipts, 5,610; ship... firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

..., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ... Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20; No. ... $1.20 February. Oats steady; No. ... steady; No. 2, 57c. Barley firm; No. ... steady; No. 1, 75¼c. ...—Mess pork, $14.75. S. P. hams, 9@9¼c ... at 8¼c, loose. Middles at 7@7⅛c ... Kettle, 8¼c; steam, 8¼@8⅜c. ... live, 5⅛c; dressed, 6¼c. Receipts ...—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu. ...—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

..., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull ... Corn dull at 65@66c; new, 62@63c. ... No. 1, 48c; No. 2, 45c; white, 49c. ...—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

... Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and ... Wheat steady; extra, $1.58½; No. 1, ... $1.44. Corn steady at 60@61c. Oats, ...

TOLEDO.

..., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ... Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white ... amber Michigan, $1.49 cash; $1.55 ... $1.60 March; No. 2 red, $1.45. ... and lower; high-mixed, 60c; new do, 57½c; ... Oats dull. ...—$5.20. ...sed closed heavy at $6.50 bid, $6.55 ...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, ... 4,000 bu. ...—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, ... 2,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

... Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected ... Corn quiet and strong; sales 5,000 ... lots at 70c. Rye neglected and firmly ... neglected and firmly held. Barley steady, ... fair; sales 1,000 bu Western at $1.30.

NEW ORLEANS.

..., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, ... demand; scarcity of freight-room checks ... demand; treble extra, $7.00@7.50; family, ... Corn in good supply and demand; ... yellow, 73c. Oats firm at 57@58c. ... at 87½c. ... supply, with a fair demand; prime, ...—Pork dull, at $12.25. Dry salt meats ... 8¼@8⅜c. Bacon—Stock small; quiet at ... Hams—Quiet; old, 8@9c; new, jobbing, ... quiet; tierce, 8¼@8⅜c; keg, 9⅛c. ...—Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 4@ ... 5@6c; fair to fully fair, 4⅝@7½c; ... 8@8½c. Molasses—Good demand ... fair, 57@60c; prime, 63@65c; strictly ... 66@68c. ... quiet; Louisiana, 98c; choice Cincinnati, ...

... active; sales, 12,550 bales; yesterday, ... irregular, but closing firmer; good ordi... good ordinary, 13¼@14⅛c; low middling ... middling, 14⅞@15⅛c; middling to ... 15@16¼c; good middling, 17¼@ ... for two days, 26,503 bales; exports to ... 7,105; to the Continent, 14,148; coast... stock, 263,924; unsold, 130,000; week's ... receipts, 72,667, net; 78,280 gross. ... Great Britain, 33,921; coastwise, 2,852; to ... 14,749. ...—Gold, 110¼@110⅜. Sterling—Dull, 19; ... discount.

BALTIMORE.

... Jan 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and ... Wheat firm. Corn firm; mixed Western, ... steady; mixed Western, 80@82c; white, ... at 90@98c. ...—Firmer. Mess pork, $16.00; bulk ... clear rib, 7¼; bacon shoulders, 7¼c; ... 8¼@9c. ... Western scarcer and firm, but unchanged. ... very strong, and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

..., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and ... Corn dull at 75c. Barley dull. Upper ... $1.65; Bay of Quinte, $1.67.

ST. LOUIS.

... Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good ... prices for all grades below $6.50. ... steady; No. 2, $1.21; winter dull; buy... apart; sample lots No. 3 red, $1.40@ ... prime to fancy, $1.65@1.75. Corn very ... mixed, 50@55c, on east track and elevator; ... first half January. Oats steady ... east track; 42c in elevator. Barley ... changed. Rye dull and lower, at 80@82c. ... steady at 95c. ...—Pork firm, at $14.50@15.00. Bulk meats ... country shoulders, 30 days in salt, sold at ... clear rib, 7¼c. All round ... clear sides, buyer February, 8c and 8c. ... out of smoke. Green meats—Shoulders ... at 8¼c; generally held at 9¼c. ... and higher; packers', $4.90@5.37½; ... $5.10@5.25. Receipts for two days, 6,... through Texans, 3@3½c; good to ... 4½@5c.

LOUISVILLE.

... Ky., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet ... —Pork quiet and steady, at $15.50. Bulk ... shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, ... 8¼@8⅝c. Bacon quiet and unchanged ... steam, 8¼@8⅝c.

THE COURTS.

Is a Put a Valid Contract?

Reappearance of the Blake Case.

The Condition of Several Bankrupt Insurance Companies.

IS A "PUT" A VALID CONTRACT?

Judge Blodgett was engaged yesterday in hearing a motion on a very interesting point, especially to members of the Board of Trade. When Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. failed, and were put in bankruptcy, they had, as is well known, a large number of "puts" outstanding. The creditors holding these "puts" have proved them in bankruptcy against the firm, and a motion was made, which was argued yesterday, to exclude all such claims against the firm, on the ground that they were no more than gambling debts, and also void on the ground of public policy. The following copy of a "put," with fictitious names and amounts, which are only for the sake of illustration, will give a better idea of the character of the contract than a definition:

Received of John Doe $500, in consideration of which I give him, or the holder of this ticket, the privilege of delivering during January, 1874, or not, at any time prior to 3 o'clock p. m. of Jan. 31, 100,000 bushels of No. 2 oats, at 41 cents per bushel, in store, and, if delivered, we agree to receive the same at the above price.

CHICAGO, Jan 1, 1874. RICHARD ROE.

This is, it is alleged, nothing more or less than the case of a person holding a lottery ticket. He can only lose the amount of the ticket, and may make $10,000.

The question has never been presented for a judicial decision before, and will excite great interest, not only on account of the difference in the amount of dividend in the above estate, but as a warning, if the decision is adverse to the "puts," to all those who engage in a similar line of business. Several depositions were read, and among them that of Peyton R. Chandler, one of the members of the firm. His revelations are particularly interesting. He says, among other things, that during the time his firm was operating their "corner," there was a report that the railroads and warehouses had, obedient to the public cry, combined to bring in more oats than the ordinary demand of the trade called for, and this broke him. He wished this report to be thought true, and did nothing to contradict it, for it gave an air of power to the clique engaged in the corner, and hence he hoped it would induce many to settle. The information was also given that Chicago was the great grain market of the world, and any fluctuation here was felt everywhere. If the oats had only come in in the ordinary amount, he would be all right, he thought. He had been asked to tell something of the "corner" before, but men in that business did not often do that, but now he was "in here," that is, in bankruptcy, he would make a clean breast of it.

The case was not concluded, but will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock.

THE BLAKE CASE AGAIN.

About ten days ago Mrs. Christine Blake filed a bill for separate maintenance, and yesterday a motion was made for alimony *pendente lite*, before Judge Moore. Barnum Blake filed an affidavit setting up his bill for a divorce against her, which is now pending in the Supreme Court, and the orders then made, and shows that he has been obliged to pay $3,350 for temporary alimony since July, 1870, besides the sum of $1,200 paid for solicitors' fees, and a decree for $6,000 more. He inveighs bitterly against Mr. Dow, to whom he was at one time obliged to pay $200 for "only filing a small bill," which he afterward dismissed. Mr. Blake states that Judge Jameson only compelled him to pay $50 a month for temporary alimony, and he thinks that is sufficient. He has made a proposition to Mr. Dow to pay that sum now, but he says that gentleman replied it was "too thin." He denies that he has refused Mrs. Blake to see the children, and now says she may have access to them, without any surveillance on his part. As to his wealth, he affirms that he is ready and willing to sell all that he has for $100,000, and would consider it a good bargain. His income is only about $5,000, and he is obliged to pay $2,500 for taxes.

Judge Moore accordingly made an order that he should pay $50 on the 2d of each month for temporary alimony.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY REPORT.

James Long, Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, filed his monthly report of the Company, showing

Balance, Dec. 1, 1873	$19,225.51
Received	2,333.33
	$21,558.84
Disbursed	1,714.36
Balance on hand	$19,844.48

MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Mutual Security Insurance Company:

Balance, Dec. 1	$79,533.19
Collections	1,050.00
	$80,583.19
Disbursed	2,105.00
Balance, Jan. 1	$78,478.19

A dividend will be paid Jan. 26, of about 3 per cent.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY REPORT.

C. W. Upton filed the following as his report of the present status of the above company:

Balance, Dec. 1	$38,471.28
Collected	2,471.25
	$40,942.53
Disbursed	3,952.27
	$36,990.26

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Charles W. Plyer sued John D. Easton, Jacob P. Easton, and Daniel F. Fast for $1,000.

Orrin Southwick et al., for the use of William C. Ely, commenced an action for $10,000 against H. B. Crogin and George S. Chase.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Leonard G. Klink was appointed Assignee of the estate of Benjamin Lombard.

The case of F. Schreiber was referred to Register Hibbard. It was a voluntary petition, the bankrupt showing liabilities amounting to $5,400, and assets amounting to $4,620.09, besides some exempt personal property.

George Dickinson withdrew his denial, and was adjudicated a bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Feb. 2.

Smith, Eaton & Tucker filed a petition against Rozenfeld & Munzer, claiming that said bankrupts owe them two notes of $769.75 and $125.50, and an account of $67.58, and alleging that they have made a fraudulent assignment and preferential payments. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant were issued, returnable Jan. 10, 1874.

The order of adjudication against Thomas Whitfield was set aside, and another order entered that the proceedings should be dismissed, on filing a certificate that all the creditors who had proved their claims concurred in such dismissal.

CIRCUIT COURT ITEMS.

Charles Mund began a suit for $10,000 against Alexander Sweeney, John Sweeney, Anthony Sweeney, and George B. Baynes.

William A. Reason filed a petition against George D. Edbrook, Gertrude A. Quimby, B. F. Quimby, Frank E. Aiken, N. C. Perkins, Frank Higgins, and George White, asking for a mechanic's lien on Aiken's Theatre, for the sum of $2,299.

Frederick E. Bradley recovered judgment by confession for $1,360.66 against John M. Secrist and George D. Foster.

John E. Day began suit in attachment against Eva Singer, Charles J. Singer, Jacob Singer, and Jacob Winston, claiming $1,533.

CORRECTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The exceeding fairness and candor which has been generally evinced by THE TRIBUNE in relation to the questions at issue between Bishop Whitehouse and myself, during the last four years, induces me to depart from my uniform course of declining to reply to any newspaper articles referring to those questions, in view of an extract (published in your issue of Jan. 1) from my testimony taken in the case of Allen C. Calkins et al. against the Trustees of Christ Church.

How your reporter should, without suggestion, have selected from the mass of evidence given a paper produced on that occasion by the counsel on the other side, and which I then solemnly swore was never written, composed, or signed by me, I do not attempt to explain. But I confess that I am still more surprised that THE TRIBUNE should allow such a document to be published under the head-line—"Mr. Cheney's Letter to the General Convention,"—a title which is wholly inconsistent with the testimony following the paper alluded to, in which testimony I state, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that the document was not mine.

I therefore now desire to say, over my own name, and in the most explicit manner possible, that the paper which you published Thursday, as a petition of the undersigned to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was never written, suggested, signed, or authorized to be signed, by me.

Moreover, it was radically different from my sentiments and views as they were embodied in a memorial which I actually prepared, but which was never presented to the Convention.

The affixing my name to such a document as that which you have published, was without the shadow of authorization from me.

To put the matter beyond cavil or dispute, I will add that the paper thus bearing my name, I never even saw till after the adjournment of the Convention.

Deeply regretting that any among your many readers should be led to suppose that I could for one moment have entertained the thought of presenting a petition so wholly inconsistent with the position I had uniformly maintained, I ask that this denial may have as wide a circulation as THE TRIBUNE has already given to the document which has compelled me, in justice to myself, to take this course.

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

New System of Numbers—Additional Boxes.

All the new fire-alarm boxes have been placed in position, and connected with the main office. Superintendent Chandler has readjusted the boxes all over the city, and prepared another list, materially different from the one in use last year. After noon, Sunday, the new numbers will be struck in case of an alarm. Subjoined is the list, which includes the new boxes and the numbers given the old ones:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2—State and Water streets.
3—Clark and Water streets.
4—Fifth avenue and Water street.
5—Lake street and Michigan avenue.
6—Rush street Bridge.
7—Engine No. 13, Dearborn street, near Lake.
8—Lake and Market streets.
9—M. C. General R. R. Office, foot of South Water street.
10—State and Randolph streets.
12—Clark and Randolph streets.
13—Fifth avenue and Randolph street.
14—Dearborn and Washington streets.
15—Franklin and Washington streets.
16—Market and Madison streets.
17—Hamlin, Hale & Co.
18—LaSalle and Madison streets.
19—Wabash avenue and Madison street.
21—Adams and State streets.
22—Adams and Clark streets.
23—Engine No. 1, Franklin street, near Adams.
24—Jackson street and Michigan avenue.
25—Van Buren street and Wabash avenue.
26—Van Buren and Clark streets.
27—Van Buren street and Fifth avenue.
28—Van Buren and Market streets.
29—Franklin and Harrison streets.
31—Engine No. 10, Pacific avenue, near Harrison.
32—State and Harrison streets.
33—Polk street and Fifth avenue.
34—Peck court and Wabash avenue.
35—Taylor and State streets.
36—Michigan avenue and Twelfth street.
37—Clark and Twelfth streets.
42—State and Fourteenth streets.
43—Haven School-House.
45—Burnside and Fifteenth streets, D. B. Shipman & Co.
46—Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street.
47—Clark and Sixteenth streets.
48—Indiana avenue and Eighteenth streets.
51—State and Eighteenth streets.
52—Arnold and Eighteenth streets.
53—Grove and Twentieth streets.
54—Nineteenth and Blackwell streets, Fairbank, Peck & Co.
56—Clark street and Archer avenue.
58—Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.
61—State and Twenty-second streets.
62—Archer avenue and Twenty-second street.
63—Calumet avenue and Twenty-third street.
64—South Park avenue and Twenty-fourth street.
67—Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.
68—Archer avenue and Grove street.
69—McGregor and Hanover streets.
71—Prairie avenue and Twenty-fifth street.
72—Engine No. 9, Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.
73—Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
74—Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-seventh street.
75—Engine No. 2, Sanger street, near Archer avenue.
76—Wentworth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
78—Archer avenue and Halsted street.
79—Archer avenue and Main street.
81—Archer avenue and Deering street.
82—Archer avenue and Broad street.
83—Archer and Ashland avenues.
84—Wahl Bro.'s Glue Factory.
112—State and Twenty-eighth streets.
114—South Park avenue and Twenty-ninth street.
115—Indiana avenue and Twenty-ninth street.
117—Wentworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street.
121—Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street.
124—Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street.
125—State and Thirty-first streets.
126—Wentworth avenue and Thirty-first street.
129—Halsted and Thirty-first streets.
134—Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street.
135—State and Thirty-third streets.
136—Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street.
139—Halsted and Thirty-third streets.
141—Engine No. 16, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
145—State and Thirty-fifth streets.
146—Wentworth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
149—Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets.
152—Wabansia and Cottage Grove avenues.
158—State and Thirty-seventh streets.
164—Halsted and Thirty-seventh streets.
171—Lake avenue and Pier street.
173—Vincennes avenue and Vincennes place.
175—Cottage Grove and Egan avenues.
181—State and Thirty-ninth streets.
183—Wentworth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.
191—Halsted and Thirty-ninth streets.

WEST DIVISION.

312—Madison and Leavitt streets.
313—Madison and Robey streets.
314—Madison and Wood streets.
315—Madison street and Ogden avenue.
316—Madison and Ada streets.
317—Madison and Aberdeen streets.
319—Madison and Halsted streets.
321—Madison and Canal streets.
323—Engine No. 5, Jefferson street, near Van Buren.
324—Jackson and Halsted streets.
325—Adams street and Centre avenue.
326—Jackson and Loomis streets.
327—Harrison and May streets.
328—Adams and Desplaines streets.
331—Van Buren street and Centre avenue.
332—Harrison and Morgan streets.
341—Canal and Van Buren streets.
342—Morgan and Van Buren streets.
343—Harrison and Jefferson streets.
344—Taylor street and Centre avenue.
345—Engine No. 7, Blue Island avenue, near Harrison street.
346—Polk and Canal streets.
351—Polk and Morgan streets.
352—Taylor and Desplaines streets.
353—Lumber and Twelfth streets.
354—Canal and Twelfth streets.
355—Johnson and Twelfth streets.
356—Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street.
357—Throop and Twelfth streets.
361—Engine No. 6, Maxwell street, near Canal.
362—Halsted and Maxwell streets.
364—Wright and Jefferson streets.
365—Wright and Morgan streets.
367—Mitchell street and Blue Island avenue.
368—Rebecca street and Centre avenue.
371—Canal and Sixteenth streets.
372—Union and Sixteenth streets.
373—Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator.
374—Eighteenth and Lumber streets.
375—Jefferson street and Canalport avenue.
376—Halsted and Eighteenth streets.
377—Morgan and Luke streets.
381—Halsted street and Canalport avenue.
382—Lumber and Twenty-second streets.
383—Lumber and Halsted streets.
384—Twenty-second street and Canalport avenue.
391—Centre avenue and Evans street.
392—Engine No. 15, Twenty-second street, near May.
393—Loomis and Twenty-second streets.
394—Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street.
413—Engine No. 24, Madison street, near Western avenue.
414—Jackson street and Seeley avenue.
415—Jackson and Honore streets.
421—Van Buren street and Ashland avenue.
424—Van Buren street and Western avenue.
426—Harrison street and Ogden avenue.
432—Harvard street and Western avenue.
441—Lincoln and Twelfth streets.
451—Loomis and Mitchell streets.
452—Ashland avenue and Mitchell street.
464—Harbine and Robey streets.
471—Engine No. 23, Paulina and Twenty-first streets.
481—New Blue Island and Campbell avenues.
482—New Blue Island and Western avenues.
483—Rockwell and Laughton streets.
512—Babcock Engine No. 1, corner Clinton and Washington streets.
513—Randolph-street bridge.
514—Engine No. 17, Lake street, near Jefferson.
516—Randolph and Halsted streets.
517—Randolph and Carpenter streets.
521—Lake and Elizabeth streets.
523—Engine No. 12, Lake street, near Ashland avenue.
524—Lake and Lincoln streets.
526—Lake and Leavitt streets.
527—West Division Railway-barn.
531—Fulton and Halsted streets.
532—Carroll and Morgan streets.
534—Carroll and Wood streets.
535—Carroll and Hoyne streets.
536—Fulton street and Western avenue.
541—Kinzie and Canal streets.
542—Kinzie street and Milwaukee avenue.
543—Kinzie and Bucker streets.
546—Hubbard and Robey streets.
547—Hubbard and Leavitt streets.
551—Indiana street and Milwaukee avenue.
552—Indiana and Carpenter streets.
554—Indiana and Noble streets.
556—Indiana and Paulina streets.
562—Erie and Union streets.
563—Erie street and Milwaukee avenue.
565—Erie and Bucker streets.
567—Erie and Noble streets.
571—Erie and Paulina streets.
572—Erie and Robey streets.
581—Chicago avenue and Wood street.
582—Chicago avenue and Reuben street.
612—C. & N. W. Railway shops.
613—North Halsted-street bridge.
615—Engine No. 3, Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.
617—Chicago avenue and Noble street.
621—Milwaukee avenue and Cornell street.
622—Milwaukee avenue and Noble street.
623—Reuben and Augusta streets.
626—Reuben street and Milwaukee avenue.
627—Wood street and Milwaukee avenue.
631—Bradley and Noble streets.
632—North avenue and Noble street.
634—North avenue and Reuben street.
641—North and Milwaukee avenues.
653—North Chicago Rolling Mills.
654—Bloomingdale and Elston roads.
672—Armitage and Elston roads.

NORTH DIVISION.

712—Market and Kinzie streets.
713—LaSalle and Kinzie streets.
715—Engine No. 11, Michigan street, near State.
716—Michigan and Pine streets.
717—North Pier.
721—Clark and Illinois streets.
723—Kingsbury and Indiana streets.
724—Wells and Indiana streets.
725—Market and Ontario streets.
726—Clark and Ontario streets.
727—Rush and Ontario streets.
731—Kingsbury and Erie streets.
732—Hose No. 3, Dearborn street, near Ontario.
733—Water-Works.
734—Rush street and Chicago avenue.
736—Clark street and Chicago avenue.
737—Wells street and Chicago avenue.
739—Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue.
741—Engine No. 14, Chicago avenue, near Larrabee street.
742—Market and Whiting streets.
743—Oak and Larrabee streets.
745—Oak and Townsend streets.
746—Oak and Wells streets.
748—Oak and State streets.
752—Clark and Division streets.
753—Wells and Division streets.
754—Clybourn avenue and Division street.
756—Penn and Division streets.
761—State and Grand Haven streets.
763—Hurlbut and Sigel streets.
764—Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street.
771—Sedgwick and Schiller streets.
772—Wells and Schiller streets.
773—Clark and Schiller streets.
781—Clybourn avenue and Blackhawk street.
791—North Branch and Cherry streets (Island).
812—Clark street and North avenue.
813—Wells street and North avenue.
814—Sedgwick street and North avenue.
816—Larrabee street and North avenue.
817—Halsted street and North avenue.
818—Sheffield and North avenues.
821—Wells and Menominee streets.
822—Sedgwick and Menominee streets.
823—Larrabee and Menominee streets.
824—Burling and Willow streets.
826—Clybourn and Sheffield avenues.
831—Lincoln avenue and Centre street.
832—Larrabee and Centre streets.
834—Halsted and Centre streets.
835—Sheffield avenue and Centre street.
841—Clybourn avenue and Clybourn Place.
842—Clybourn Place and Southport avenue.
852—Engine No. 22, Webster avenue, near Sedgwick street.
854—Webster avenue and Halsted street.
861—Babcock Engine No. 3, Southport avenue.

THE GAGE DEFALCATION.

The State's Attorney Again Requests Mr. O'Hara to Demand the Money.

It is said to be the intention of State's Attorney Reed to bring the matter of the defalcation of ex-City Treasurer Gage before the next Grand Jury. The gentlemen who are to compose it have already been summoned by the Sheriff, and they will meet Monday morning. All are men of good standing, questionable persons having been rejected. Several applications were made to the Sheriff by reputed good citizens, but they were prejudiced either for or against Mr. Gage, and hence were told they were not wanted. Yesterday Treasurer O'Hara received the following letter:

Daniel O'Hara, Esq., City Treasurer:

MY DEAR FRIEND: It is reported that David A. Gage, the late City Treasurer, has failed to pay over to you, as his successor, large sums of money belonging to the city. In view of the proceedings about to be instituted against him for such failure to pay over to you said sums of money, I hereby request you to forthwith make a formal written demand upon said Gage to pay over to you said sums of money. I desire this to be done by you under and by virtue of Sec. 26, page 179, of the Statutes of Illinois, Gross' edition of 1871. Please make the demand in such a manner that you can testify thereto under oath. The demand should be made by you officially, and in person. Yours respectfully, CHARLES H. REED,
CHICAGO, Jan. 2. State's Attorney.

It will be remembered that Mr. O'Hara has already notified Mr. Gage to turn over the money, and that no attention was paid to his request. While Mr. O'Hara thinks he has done his "whole duty," he will make another demand on Mr. Gage some time to-day.

There was a rumor current at the City Hall in the morning that the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and State's Attorney Reed had had a conference and discussed the question whether Mr. Gage could be indicted. An inquiry established the fact that no such consultation took place. The Mayor knew nothing of it, and Judge Norton said he was after the money, and intended to get it; his duty was to attend to that, and not to prosecute Mr. Gage, or to give opinions as to whether he was criminally amenable or not. Mr. Reed called on Comptroller Hayes and the Corporation Counsel, but referred to the Gage matter only incidentally, and did not ask for an expression of opinion.

The Bengal Famine.

Calcutta (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Another week without copious rain and the famine, which even now seems inevitable, will be certain. Although the two Governments have not yet thought it time to invite a public relief committee to organize itself at Calcutta, it is well that the Lord Mayor has taken the initiative, as reported by telegraph. The absence of the Governor-General in the northwestern provinces is necessary, but it is felt that he should return next week without visiting Lucknow. Not only does this Central Relief Committee question now demand settlement, but three weeks will have passed since the Lieutenant-Governor formally urged on His Excellency the prohibition of the export of the commoner kinds of rice, at least from Bengal. Meanwhile, food is fast leaving the country, not only by sea from Calcutta and Chittagong, but from Orissa for Madras, to which Bengal has been looking for supplies. The native press is wild at this, and all Europeans, except those engaged in the rice export trade, are coming round to the conviction that the stoppage of export should not be delayed. From all I can learn, after repeated inquiry among natives, and reading facts on the subject, the old rice in the country will not last beyond January, and the new rice crop will suffice only to June, if carefully husbanded. Meanwhile the Christian prayer-meeting in the town hall has been followed by the chanting of the following verses, in Sanskrit, at the monthly meeting of the "Santana Dharma Rakshana Sabha," or Society for the Defense of Eternal Religion—that is, orthodox idolatry—held on the 16th inst.:

"1. O, Almighty Supreme Vishnu! Thou art the preserver in this world; save, therefore Bengal and other places from the impending dearth.

"2. O God! we, thy devoted people, humbly pray that thou wouldst rescue us always from future grain scarcity.

"3. O Asylum of Mercy! pour down thy bounteous showers of kindness, and cause the world to be supplied with a plentiful harvest.

"4. In this kali yuga (age of vice) we human beings live upon grain; so save our lives by that food, and spread abroad thy divine glory over the universe.

"5. O Lord! Governor! Thou art the sole protector of the helpless; kindly pardon our sins, and, hearing our solicitations, bestow upon us thy universal benedictions.

"6. And also prolong the life of the sovereign who is our ruler, for the prosperity of the subjects entirely depends upon the monarch's weal."

The Bishop of Calcutta has prepared a form of prayer for use at present, but I have not yet met with it.

Orders are to be issued hereafter regarding the migration of laborers from the famine tract to Assam. These official reports from selected districts up to Saturday last—we have since had another week of rainless weather and advancing prices—will show you the condition and prospects of Bengal proper:

"Tirhoot.—In the Durbhanga subdivision the rice-crop is lost beyond hope. The prospects of the cold-weather crop are day by day becoming more gloomy. The land which was prepared for sowing the cold-weather crops has been dried up and become unfit for a second sowing. In the Madhubani subdivision, the prospects of a good cold-weather crop are very small. In the Hajeepore subdivision the rice crop is entirely lost for want of rain, and the cold-weather crop is suffering from the same cause. In the Tajpore subdivision the cold-weather crop has been benefited by the fall of a little rain in the southwest corner over some villages, but no good has been done to the rice crop, which is materially injured, and in some places is being cut for fodder. The cold-weather crop in other parts of the subdivision is as bad as it can be. In the chief subdivision the prospects are equally gloomy."

In the Ragshaye Division we are told of Rungpore that "the state of the rice crop can hardly be worse. The people are already suffering from scarcity in some parts." In the county town of Ragshaye rice rose to 11 pound a shilling. As to the districts round Calcutta read this:

"Hooghly.—Irrigation is continued wherever water remains. Some of the earlier crops have been reaped, yielding an eighth crop. All the remainder, except what is irrigated, must die. It is getting too late to plow for the cold-weather crop, which has been planted only in patches. 24-Pergunnahs.—The harvest of the late rice has commenced. The loss will not be serious in most of the villages to the west of the Peali River. The prospects are very bad on the east of the Peali. In Barasat subdivision, the paddy is fast drying up on the high lands, and is being cut for straw for thatching purposes. It is otherwise useless, as the cattle will not touch it. In Basirhat a ten anna crop is expected in some of the Soonderbund lots. The crops on the high lands have been destroyed, and the outturn in the low lands will be very short. No improvement in Satkhira, Barrackpore, and chief subdivision. The outturn in Dum Dum is estimated at a fourth. Prices continue to have an upward tendency."

The arrival of two ships from Burmah, believed to contain 2,000 tons of white rice for Government, is just announced. Government has sent 35,000 maunds (80 pounds each) of grain to Bhagulpore and Patna, of which 4,000 is Burman. The transit will now go on week by week.

LAST VOYAGE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Official Report of the Officer in Charge of the Vessel.

The following is the official report of Lieut.-Commander David C. Woodrow, of the Virginius, to Commander John Watters, of the Ossipee:

U. S. STEAMER OSSIPEE (THIRD RATE), AT SEA, LAT. 34 deg. 18 min. N.; LONG. 75 deg. 45 min. W., Dec. 27, 1873.

SIR: I have to report that I took command of the steamer Virginius on the evening of Dec 17, off Dry Tortugas, relieving Lieut. Marix. Engineer George A. Calhoun and Second Assistant Engineer N. H. Lamdin, together with three machinists, two boiler-makers, six seamen, engineer's force; six ordinary seamen, engineer's force; eight seamen, and fourteen landsmen, composed her complement. Second Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby and Midshipman Underwood Tyler subsequently joined the ship. I found about 70 tons of bituminous coal in the ship and over 20 tons of dirt and ashes in the fire-rooms, and bilges very dirty. She was leaking in her forward compartment, and had water in all her compartments. During the evening we received stores on board, and a working-party from the Ossipee, who coaled ship all night from the schooner Mattie A. Hand. The crew of the Virginius were exhausted by constant work from the time of leaving Bahia Honda. Next morning I stopped coaling, and put all hands to pumping and bailing out ship, the water having gained 2 feet during the night. At 8 a. m. the water was up to the grate bars in both fire-rooms; the forward compartment had a depth of 4 feet, and the after compartments 2 feet 6 inches.

During the day I received assistance from the Ossipee in the way of working parties, to help clear the ship of water, repack the stuffing-boxes, and overhaul the pipes and strainers about the engines, and to repair the bunks in the forecastle and cabin. Capt. Waiting was on board during the day and examined the leak around her fore-foot, with Chief-Engineer King and myself. This leak was the only one of any consequence that I could find in the ship. At 4 p. m. the water was so much reduced that I was able to start fires in the forward boiler, and at 8½ in the after boiler. As soon as steam was reported I commenced backing the engines to clear the ship of water by her bilge-pumps. At 1½ a. m. Capt. Whiting expressed himself as satisfied that the Virginius was in a fit condition to go north, and left the ship. Soon after, we went to sea in tow of the Ossipee. During the day, and as long as the sea was comparative smooth, we managed to keep the water down with the main engine pumps. As we proceeded north and the sea arose, the working of the ship gradually loosened the rivets of one of her bow plates; an old patch on the bow became loose, and she leaked so badly that I had to plug up her timber-holes in the forward bulkhead to keep the fire-rooms clear.

During the forenoon of the 22d inst. I threw overboard her port bower anchor and all the heavy weights in her forehold, consisting of old wire rigging, chain cables, old iron, etc., and shifted the coal from her forehold aft, in order to lighten her forward.

On the afternoon of the 23d we had from 8 to 10 feet of water in the forward compartment, and so much water in the fire-rooms as to endanger putting out the fires, and I signaled to you not to go farther north: that there was a dock at Chaleston, knowing that it would be dangerous to risk the carrying away of her forward bulkhead, and having no reliance in any of her pumps, which had been constantly breaking down and becoming choked ever since starting. Besides this, my men were worn out, their bunks were drenched, and they had no place to sleep. Her bows were then working so much that the bunks in the forecastle came adrift from the ship's sides.

At 3 a. m., Dec. 24, the crown sheet of the middle furnace, after-boiler, caved in, and I hauled fires from that boiler. Shortly after several blisters were reported in the forward boiler. At daylight I signaled the condition of boilers and water, and you sent Chief-Engineer King on board. He inspected the boilers, and I understood that, in his opinion, they were not safe, and I gave orders not to carry more than five pounds of steam unless in extreme necessity. With this low pressure one of the furnaces gave out in the afternoon, having a blister on the crown sheets three feet long. From this time until we made fast to you again on the 28th inst. we had about the same amount of water in the ship, but when we stopped our engines the water gained on us, and I asked you for permission to back my engines. Owing to having only three serviceable furnaces in the forward boiler, we could not carry steam to work the engines fast enough to throw much water, and as the sea increased so did the water, and I asked you, toward night, to haul us up close and take us off. Half an hour after, I got the donkey-pump working, and, as we were keeping the water at a stand, I signaled that I could hold on till daylight.

The water gained on us gradually during the night, until it put the fires out at 5 a. m. on the 26th inst., when the donkey-pump stopped. The hand-pump was broken, and could not be repaired with any means at our command. When your boat came under the Virginius' bow, I put the landsmen in her first, and then only stopped work passing water out of the ship. It took five trips to take us all off, the officers going in the last boat. As it turned out I might have been able to save the men's bags and hammocks, but under the circumstances I deemed it imprudent to attempt it, so I signaled for you to take us off immediately. The forward compartment was full of water up to within a foot and a half of the spar deck; there were five feet of water in the forehold, water over the grate-bars in the fire-rooms, and after compartment dry. The sea was very rough, and it was blowing a gale of wind from northward to eastward, and I did not think it safe to remain on board a minute longer than necessary.

At 4:17 a. m. the Virginius sank bows first in eight fathoms of water, the cross-trees remaining above water. Inclosed herewith please find the list of officers and crew at the time of abandoning the ship, and the lists of articles lost belonging to the several departments of this vessel; also, Second Assistant Engineer Kirby's report of the condition of boilers and engines.

Very respectfully, DAVID C. WOODROW,
Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.

To Commander JOHN WATTERS, U. S. N., Commanding Steamship Ossipee.

Paris and Its Giraffe.

From the New York Evening Post.

Paris is in possession of a new giraffe! The fact, one would think from the perusal of the French press, is a highly important one. The stately *Journal des Debats* devotes over half a column to the subject, and goes at length into the history of giraffes. "Until the year 1827," it remarks with impressive grandeur, "Christian Europe had possessed only three living giraffes. The first was sent to the Emperor Frederic II. by the Sultan of Egypt; the second was given by the Sultan Bibaro to Manfroi, natural son of the same Emperor; and the third was presented to Lorenzo de Medicis by the Sultan of Egypt."

Leaving mediæval times, the writer then skips gaily across several centuries, and informs us that the first giraffe ever seen in France was that one offered by Ismail Pacha to Charles X. The animal arrived at Marseilles from Egypt. His disembarkation was a great event. All the population of the city were on the alert, and the streets through which he was to pass were crowded. Two negroes in Oriental costume majestically conducted the distinguished stranger from the quay of the Cannebiere to the garden of the Prefecture, where he was to reside for several months. All business was suspended in Marseilles on that day. From time to time the giraffe was allowed to take a promenade through the principal streets, all Marseilles following in his footsteps.

When the spring and warm weather came it was deemed safe to send the Oriental stranger to the King at Paris. At this point our historian again becomes more eloquent.

"It was," he writes, "the month of May, 1827. The enthusiastic descendants of the Phenicians were in despair. The day of the departure of this honored guest was indeed a day of mourning for Marseilles. The giraffe was escorted out of the city by an immense cortege of inconsolable admirers."

At Paris the gifted stranger seems to have created a similar profound impression. The giraffe became the rage. He gave his name to coiffures, dresses, details of toilet, and shop signs. He was the only living giraffe in Europe, and for some years reigned supreme. A second specimen was brought from Africa, but died at Toulouse.

Finally, the wonderful Paris giraffe met the fate of Noah, of Alexander, of Julius Cæsar, of the first Khan of Tartary, of Napoleon, of Grimaldi, and of several other gentlemen of distinction. He died. But he left in the hearts of the Parisians an invincible hankering after giraffes. Several of these since then have been brought to the French capital, and it is believed one was cooked and eaten during the siege of 1870. And now the successor of this unfortunate specimen has reached Paris, and a revival of the giraffe fever may be confidently expected.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99 YEARS' LEASE OF SIX 44 feet, east front, just north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease, $100 for three years, and $150 per month thereafter until expiration of lease. Bonus required, $7,500. As this lot can be substantially improved for $5,000 or less, and rented for $6,000, it is clear that the purchaser will realize a net income of 25 per cent upon his investment. There is no lease to compare with it in Chicago. It is really worth double the small bonus asked for it. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD AND HONORE-sts., near Harrison-st. Easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON FIFTY-NINTH AND Morgan-sts., at $10 per foot, one-fifth cash. 80 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 13, one-half mile from railroad stations, $80 per acre, one-fourth cash; the land is high grove land, 12 miles from the court-house. Also, 5-acre block on Fifty-ninth and Morgan-sts., one and a half blocks from the boulevard. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK finished complete, a ore and basement, No. 362 and 364 Madison-st. A bargain can be given. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSON-sts., one-half block, at $5,000, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—95X180 FEET ON THE northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-st., at $140 per foot, or 40x180 feet at $125 per foot, or 55x180 feet at $125 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, south front, 14 rooms, West Jackson-st., near Wood; will take in part payment vacant lots on West Side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X200 FEET EACH, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton. Terms, 5 years, 6 per cent; no cash payment required from parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH LOT, ON EVANS-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price $2,500; $300 cash, balance to suit. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH LOT, ON WEST Monroe-st.; $2,600, at a bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH CELlar, corner of Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., at a sacrifice. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH LOT 25X125 TO 16-foot alley, on Thirty-first-st., west of the Rolling Mills, $1,200; $100 cash, balance $20 per month. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON DOUGLAS-PLACE, NEAR Western-av. and the Chicago & Danville Car Works, at very low figures. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS, FROM A COTTAGE TO stone-front, on Monroe, Warren, Washington, and Park-av., at low prices and most favorable terms. Call on D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25X110 FEET ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., at a bargain if taken soon. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X150 ON GOTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-first-st., at greatly reduced price. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD; CHOICE LOTS NEAR depots; several houses; prices low; terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS, acres and blocks at a bargain; small payments down, balance on long time; or I will trade real estate, at cash figures, for first-class furniture, marble-mantels, dry goods, hardware, carpeting, &c. C. E. BROWNE. Call from 3 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD TO-DAY—THE LAST ONE of those beautiful cottages at Desplaines, 12 miles from city limits, for $1,000, as follows: $100 down and $20 a month; or $200 down and $15 a month, or $300 down and $10 a month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH LOT, AT BRIGHton; price $1,000; $200 cash; balance long time, or monthly. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BY the acre or in lots to suit. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT CORNELL FROM $350 TO $500, very near the watch factory. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON LOTS. CHANcellor Hall completed and for rent for concerts, lectures, &c. C. L. JENKS, 19 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—40 ACRE LOTS, adjoining Iron Workers' Addition, South Chicago, at $1,000 per acre; title perfect; full abstract given. These lots are worth double their price to-day, and will advance rapidly. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ENGLEWOOD LOTS, Beck's Sub., Section 21, 38, 14, adjoining Normal School grounds. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Agent, 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR BUY A GOOD BUILDing for livery purposes, in good location. Address W. CASPER, 419 Butterfield-st., for ten days.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM WORTH ABOUT $1,600 for which we will exchange good city lots; must be free. MONTGOMERY & CO., Room 11, Otis Block.

WANTED—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN A HOUSE and lot, on avenue, from Twelfth to Twenty-second-st.; not over $25,000. Address, with location and price, confidentially, T 16, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

THREE IMPROVED SINGER AND TWO GROVER & Baker machines for sale at half cost; in perfect order and nearly new. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STRICTLY CASH business, that is paying well, with $2,000 capital. For interview address Q 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A CASH business; established three years; paying about $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant 145 Fifth-av.

CHICAGO, DEC. 31, 1873. FOR GOOD AND SUFficient reasons I will pay no bills contracted by my wife, Ellen Janette Rogers, after this date. ALBERT B. ROGERS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DANCING—GRAND SOIREE AT WEDGWOOD'S Union Hall, 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe, this evening. Tickets, 75 cents. Prof. De Clarque's benefit Saturday, Jan. 10. Tickets, $1.00. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

SAFE—WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH, MEDIUM size, second-hand safe, with first-class burglar-proof chest. Address SAFE, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SMALL GRIST-MILL WITH WATER power and good run of custom trade, in a small town; will pay cash down. Address E. TILLOTSON, Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Ter.

WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—5 houses built; will pay part cash, balance real estate. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ONE SECOND-HAND gun and rifle for cash. Call or address 234 West Tyler-st., Chicago.

WANTED—STATE BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS and give full particulars to G B K, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—GREEN PARLOR SUIT, 7 PIECES, cost $140, for $70. Marble top bureau with mirror, do wash-stand and centre-table, cost $110, for $60. Cook stove, &c., all very cheap, and new. Call at 948 Burnside-st., near Thirty-eighth, basement.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COOK-STOVE AND ALL fixtures; also lot of furniture and carpets, at 46 West Adams-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT YOUR OWN price to-day, at 40 East Harrison-st., or will trade for buggy or spring wagon.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have auction sales Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of furniture and household goods; other than sale days you can buy at auction prices.

PARTIES HAVING NEW OR SECOND-HAND furniture, household goods of any kind, pianos, sewing machines, or odd lots of merchandise to dispose of, will consult their interest by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 SILVER-MOUNTED 10-FT. SHOWcase; also one handsome fire-proof safe. Call at 236 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE-SIZED MORNING Glory stove, No. 22, nearly new, and in perfect order. Inquire at Christian Union, 116 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 65 and 67 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 22.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND IN suites, in block, 60 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison-st. Office, Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find elegantly furnished rooms on an avenue near Sixteenth-st., in a house with all modern improvements, by calling at 27 Reaper Block; rent, $16, $12, and $10 per month; second floor; boarding at $4.50 to $6 in immediate neighborhood.

TO RENT—$16—FOUR FRONT BASEMENT rooms, with water. 259 Fourth-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH PANTRY water, and closets, suitable for housekeeping; $30 per month; all modern conveniences. At 798 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; $12 AND $22 per month, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—ON HUBBARD-ST., FIRST FLOOR, 7 rooms, and a barn, in a pleasant place, only 5 blocks from Union Park. 339 Hubbard-st. Moderate rent.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 19 HALSTED-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music; in good order; also dwelling, 8 rooms, over same; cheap rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 East Washington-st., suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains vault and elevator, and is well lighted; $1,200 per annum. E. ELY, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY BRICK store on Michigan-av., 27 feet south of Madison-st.; rent, $125 per month. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST-class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. THUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SMALL STORE ON State-st., near Adams. Inquire 295 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10 BATH-ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete; plenty room for medical baths, barber shop or laundry. Rent only $35. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN IN REAR OF 461 WAbash-av.; rent, $25 per month. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling house, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contains 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements; brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; ALSO back room, with the privilege of kitchen, at 107 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 473 WEST INDIANA-ST.; also house 477 Hubbard-st., corner Ashland-av., cheap. W. WALLER, Room 2, 288 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSES—MICHIGAN, Artesian, and Wentworth-avs. Lots—Michigan and Lincoln-avs., and North State-st. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WALNUT-ST.; cottage, 7 rooms, Park-av.; two-story, 7 rooms, Washington-st. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON the northeast corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 363 PARK-AV.; rent $20 per month. Apply at 206 West Madison-st., in drug store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, fifteen minutes' walk from Madison and Morgan-sts., south of Madison-st. Rent must not exceed $10. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, OR A PORtion of some good office. Prefer the location to be near the corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts. Business, real estate. Address DESK-ROOM, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, on North Side, east of Wells-st. and south of Division. Address, stating location and price, P 63, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house, first-class board $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Two or three genteel boarders wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board and fire, $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, one single room, well furnished and heated.

278 RANDOLPH-ST., COR. MORGAN—BOARD and nicely furnished room for gentleman and wife or four single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FURNISHED chambers, with board; hot and cold water; large closets; house heated by furnace; home comforts.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—FORMERLY ST. James, corner State and Washington-sts., opposite Field & Leiter's retail dry goods store. Best $2.50 hotel in the city. Weekly boarders $10 and upwards. Day board $6 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, COR. DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Board, $6 per week; transient board, $1 per day; meals, 50 cents; lodgings, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A NICE FAMILY IN THE WEST DIvision; 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, with board for gentleman, wife, and child. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC, TEMPERATE MAN, WITH $200 to $300, wishing to engage in a good, paying business, can learn of a good chance by applying to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS CLOSING out very cheap in lots to suit country buyers and peddlers. Call soon at DUFFASSY'S, 190 East Randolph-st.

A MEAT MARKET IN GOOD LOCALITY, FIRST-class customers, for sale cheap for cash. Address P 38, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD LOCALITY at cost and transportation. Call on or address C. H. HOLLIDAY, Carlinville, Ill.

FROM $2,000 TO $4,000 WILL BUY AN ESTABlished manufacturing business that will pay a profit of $10,000 in twelve months. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, WELL LOCATED, for sale cheap; rent at less than cost; sickness the reason for selling. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

$500 AND A GOOD MAN CAN TAKE MY HALF interest in $1,000 worth of goods and business paying $5,000 a year. 143 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, WISHING TO engage in a strictly legitimate and very profitable manufacturing business, can learn of the best investments offered in Chicago by calling on BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE IN HAND, TO loan, for two or three years, on inside improved real estate, $1,500 in one sum. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

I HAVE $5,000 TO $10,000 CASH TO INVEST IN land; none but owners need apply to 27 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $2,000, for 5 years, on improved property worth over double the amount; interest, 10 per cent and commission. Box 22, Post-Office.

MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND, AND IN SUMS TO suit, loaned on acceptable collateral, 27 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; loans negotiated; a few ladies' and gents' watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at LASSEN'S Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$4,000, FOR 6 MONTHS, AT 10 AND 3%, on approved stocks or bonds. Address, with particulars, Q 43, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,800 FOR TWO YEARS, ON IMPROVed city property. Interest, 10 per cent; commission 5 per cent. Address with particulars, INVESTMENT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY $2,000 OR $3,000 FIRST MORTgage paper, secured on inside city real estate, due in 6, 12 or 18 months. Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—$300 FOR SIX MONTHS—PAY BIG INterest. Secure it on a 12-acre farm worth $1,500. Address P S, 948 Burnside-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN, FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, ON first-class improved city real estate. J. C. McCOMB & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 TO $45 A WEEK CAN BE made by either sex, on $2 to $40 capital, selling our staple articles; samples to country free. These goods sell readily in every family. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 13, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD REPRESENTATIVE men and women for the best paying business in America. Experienced agents should inquire into it. Apply at the office of THE BEVERLY COMPANY, 373 Wabash-av., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST SELLING ARTIcles out; can make $10 to $12 per day easy; it will pay you to investigate. None but experienced agents wanted. Address L 65, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL HANDsome stock farms, different sizes, paying well and within 50 miles of Chicago, to exchange for shoes, dry goods, clothing, etc. Will add some cash. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS IN EXCHANGE for country property and cash. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY LIGHT AND PROFITABLE BUSiness in exchange for good unincumbered real estate. Address BUSINESS, 283 Church-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 10 ACRES ON BELT railroad for a good house and lot on South Side; will assume an incumbrance if not due very soon. Address, with location, Y 12, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES. ONE HORSE WEIGHT 1,400; one bay driving horse, 16 hands, good stepper; one black, 15 hands, fit for children or ladies' driving; one cheap worker. Must be sold at some price. Call from 8 to 11 at stable, 669 West Lake-st.

HORSES WELL KEPT ON HART'S FARM IN Lake County, Ind., at $1 per week; 80 acres of land to exchange for horses. Address C. L. HITCHCOCK, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED traveling salesman for the Illinois Central R. R. south, by a wholesale grocery house. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; MUST come well recommended and have a thorough knowledge of the iron trade. Inquire 152 Dearborn-st. Rooms 8 and 9.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BOTTOMER ON WOMEN'S pegged shoes, and one good sole-leather cutter; permanent employment given. FOREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SOAPMAKER, EITHER to take an interest in a factory or work at the business. Address Box 974, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN THROUGH southern Iowa, for a New York boot and shoe house. Address L. E. MANTONYA & CO., 99 Market-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man made $47 in one week; one man sold 53 boxes in one day; a mechanic cleared $31 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 59 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—SIX FIRST-CLASS canvassers desired at 77 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN OF GOOD ADdress; light work and good pay. M. C. BLAND & CO., 237 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GOOD MEN WITH A LITTLE CAPItal to take the agency for a rapid-selling machine in counties in this State. 200 per cent profit. Address MACHINE, 368 Church-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 120 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, one handsome volume; one of the best books published. MOSES WARREN, 103 State, cor. Washington, (third floor, take the elevator).

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Agents make from $3 to $8 per day selling our new goods. Call early and give them a trial. Eureka Manufacturing Co., 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 26 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS FOR AGENTS' GUIDE, a monthly, 25 cents a year; 2 cents a number; gives 2000 cards of those who want agents; describes their goods; agents can compare and choose. JAMES P. SCOTT, Proprietor, 143 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE, to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; costs 5c, sells for 25c; capital required, from $1 to $20. One agent made $11.50 on Wednesday. Samples to country free. A. RAY & CO., Room 12, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND COMPETENT young man, to keep a set of books in a retail business. Address with reference Q 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR THE great art work Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., cor. Washington.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 187 South Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED—A SOBER MAN FOR FARM; ONE that wants to work and that is willing to work; good milker and understands the care of horses. Call to-day only, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, in the rear of 162 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WITH THEIR OWN MAchines (Singer's) to work on coats. Apply at 240 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ALSO, A girl to take care of children, sew, and make herself generally useful. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIvate family; must be competent to do all kinds of cooking; none other need apply; German preferred. 351 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL—NORWEGIAN, SCANDINAVIan, or German. 194 Park-av., corner Robey-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE TO do cooking, washing, and general housework, and one to take care of children, at Hyde Park; wish Germans, Swede, or Norwegian. Basement Office, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply at 637 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Irish not wanted. Apply at 8 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE TO DO general housework in a family of two. Call at 107 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—AT 1120 INDIANA-AV., A GERMAN OR Norwegian girl preferred, for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; German preferred. Apply on Saturday only, at 283 Paulina-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER for gentleman, wife and child, where a second girl is kept. Call at 44 South Sheldon-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; GOOD BREAST OF milk not over three months old; some one having lost their baby preferred; to a good, honest, faithful person a good home and fair wages. Apply with references at 178 South Leavitt-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—VISITING GOVERNESS BY A FAMily on South Side, near Egan and Lake-avs. Address, stating terms for 3 hours per day, V 30, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveler, salesman, accountant, collector; extensive country acquaintance. Inquire of PORTER H. SNOW, Esq., 171 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE clothing salesman. Address P 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AN A NO. 1 FRENCH cook with 25 years' experience in hotel or restaurant business, wishes to find a situation in a first-class house as head cook, either in city or country; best of reference given and satisfaction guaranteed. Address O 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACtical machinist, who has been in charge of both foundry and machine shops. Can furnish the best of references. Address P 13, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE MERchants and manufacturers—An attorney-at-law and experienced collector wishes to engage with a good firm as traveling collector; satisfactory references. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 223 Blue Island-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family; one to do kitchen work, and the other second work. Call for three days at 9 John-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook in a private family. Address X 85, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH LADY WANTS washing and ironing at 209 Townsend-st., North Side; all work warranted satisfactory.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK—ON WEDNESDAY evening, near North Washington-st. Apply at 191 North Curtis-st.

FOUND—A STRAY HORSE WITH HARNESS, which owner can have by calling in rear of 334 West Washington-st.

LOST—A SUM OF MONEY WHEN MAKING NEW Year's calls. Finder can find the owner at 85 Market-st.

LOST—NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, BETWEEN TWENtieth and Thirty-first-sts., right hand fur glove. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 4 Wabash-av.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING NOTE payable to J. A. Dickenson. A suitable reward will be paid. Inquire at Tribune office.

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, A SEAL-SKIN boa, either on a State and Madison-st. car, or from the car to McVicker's Theatre. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to or corresponding with THOMAS KENDRICK & CO., Proprietors Central Hotel.

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, A BLACK LYNX boa, either on Michigan or Wabash-avs., between Fourteenth and Twentieth-sts. A reward will be given by returning same to 961 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ABOUT 6 P. M., JAN. 1, small bay horse, attached to top buggy. Any information of same may be left at Room 9 Nixon's Building, 171 LaSalle-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 194 WESTERN-av., one black horse, with four white feet and white face; weight, 1,000 lbs. A liberal reward will be given for any information given to P. RICE, 194 Western-av.

STOLEN—A MEDIUM-SIZE BAY HORSE—WITH trot and pace; mane, tail, feet, and legs, black; pony and upper-lip white, and a white spot in forehead; shoes stamped "F. Murry;" was hitched to a Concord buggy, harness and buggy 3 years old. Will reward the finder. W. H. ROUNDS, 142 LaSalle-st. (basement).

TAKEN UP—WEDNESDAY, A BROWN COW, white face and legs. Inquire at Cottage Grove Police Station.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF TWO seal-skin caps, lost from a buggy last Wednesday evening. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 144 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market, price $50 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

WE WILL SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS AT wholesale prices till January 15. Pianos to rent. WILLIAM R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INSTRUCTION.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS—A SMALL FAMily school and a good home. The next term of 20 weeks begins Jan. 7, 1874. For circulars address J. A. BACHELDOR, Pownal, Vt.

CRIME.

Discovery of a Murder Commited in New York Six Months Ago.

A Prominent Bermudan Robbed, Killed, and Buried in the Potter's Field.

A House on Staten Island Attacked and Robbed by Armed Men.

A Train in Kansas Thrown from the Track by Vandals—One Person Killed and Three Wounded.

Two Ruffians Hanged by a Mob in St. Clair Co., Mo.

Other Criminal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The dangers which beset strangers in New York, or any great city, are numerous and varied in character. One class of them is strikingly illustrated by a case which, but for the Brotherhood of Free Masons,—of whose beneficence and vast worth this case is only one of the many proofs,—would have been forever

ENSHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

For nearly six months Nathaniel French, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Bermudas, and Representative Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, has been missing. When last seen he was on the wharf of the Havana Steamship Company, from one of whose vessels he had just landed. Persistent search for him by a Mason of this city has brought to light his fate. He landed July 25, and within twenty-four hours thereafter was robbed and beaten until insensible in the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, which is on the western side of the First Ward. He was discovered at 10 a. m. on the 26th by officers of this precinct, who called an ambulance and had him conveyed to Park Hospital. He died about a week after being picked up by the police without having recovered consciousness, and, as his friends were not known, he was

BURIED IN THE POTTER'S FIELD.

Singularly, the case was never reported at the Central Police office, as is customary, and thus escaped publicity through the usual channel. Below is the history of the case as told by Mr. Bradley, the gentleman who worked it up:

The steamship City of Havana arrived in this port from Cuba and Nassau, N. P., July 15, 1873, bringing as a passenger from the latter city Mr. Nathaniel French. He came to this city with the intention of taking a steamship to Europe, his destination being Cardiff, Wales. After leaving the steamer he engaged an expressman to convey his trunk to a hotel which he named, and received a check for it. He left the steamship dock, and was never again seen to be recognized. Before he left, White, one of the officers at the steamship wharf, noticed that

HE WORE EXPENSIVE JEWELRY

and from his manner surmised that he was a man of importance. The expressman took French's trunk to the hotel he had indicated, but not finding him took it to his own storehouse, expecting that inquiry would be made for it in a day or two, but no one called for it and the matter soon escaped his memory.

About the middle of last November a sister of Mr. French, living in this city, received a letter from her brother's family in the Bahamas, which stated that since the departure of Mr. French from Nassau, N. P., nothing had been heard from him, and requesting her to do all in her power to ascertain his whereabouts, as they feared he was either sick or had been foully dealt with. Knowing that her brother was a Freemason, she made known her perplexity to a friend, A. H. Bradley, of this city, who is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 18, of Washington. He at once visited the steamship office, and learned positively that Mr. French left the vessel July 25. He then called at the offices of various European steamship lines, and, after diligent inquiry, ascertained that Mr. French had not left New York by any of these routes. He then concluded that some accident might have befallen the missing man, and decided to

VISIT THE HOSPITALS OF THE CITY,

to see if a person of Mr. French's description had been an inmate of any of them. Mr. Bradley examined the books of Bellevue Hospital, but his search, though close and long, was not rewarded for some time with success. At length, when almost discouraged of finding any clue in them, he chanced upon the entry, "Nathaniel French, 49, Planter, Wales." The book also showed that he was brought to the hospital July 26, 1873, from the Receiving Hospital in City Hall Park, whither he had been taken in a state of insensibility under the supposition that he was suffering from the effects of intemperance. Mr. Bradley was told by the hospital officials that nothing of value was found on French's person, and that it was supposed by all conversant with the case that he was a stranger in the city and penniless. After remaining in Bellevue Hospital two days, French was taken to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

FURTHER INQUIRIES

elicited the fact that marks of violence had been found on French's head and body. As it was supposed he was suffering from the effects of excessive drinking when he was taken to the hospital, it was inferred that he received these injuries while intoxicated, and less attention was paid to him than would otherwise have been the case. Inquiry on Blackwell's Island shows that after remaining at the hospital there five days, Mr. French died, and as nothing was known of his friends, he was buried in the Potter's Field. After he was

PICKED UP INSENSIBLE

in the First Ward, he did not sufficiently recover consciousness to give any information regarding his friends. Mr. Bradley then communicated these facts to Mr. French's sister, and also detailed them in a letter to the lodge in Nassau, N. P., of which French was a member. He received Dec. 21, a reply from a brother of the deceased, named Julius French, and dated Nassau, N. P., Dec. 12, 1873. In it the writer warmly thanks Mr. Bradley, in behalf of the family of the deceased and himself, for his great labor in working up the case, and his kindness in informing them of its results, and asks him to take proceedings to have the remains removed from the Potter's Field to Greenwood Cemetery. After receiving this letter, Mr. Bradley ascertained at the office of the Havana Steamship Company the name of the expressman who had taken charge of French's trunk, and, on visiting him, found the trunk safely stowed away in his storehouse with other unclaimed baggage. It will be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Crime in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—New Year's day proved unusually quiet in St. Louis. There was an extraordinary amount of social business done, but the saloon-keepers complained of neglect and lessened receipts. The decreased consumption of liquors had its good effects. On the day after Christmas, twelve dead bodies awaited the inspection of the Coroner, the result of crime, suicide, and accident. To-day that official has had not more than one or two cases on his hands. One of these was a manslaughter case, a drunken laboring man having pounded a friend on the head with a bowlder, causing death a few hours afterwards.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Patrick McGovern and John Ward, between whom an old feud existed, met yesterday and quarreled, and Ward beat McGovern over the head with a rock so badly that he died last night. Ward was arrested.

Two unknown men, partially drunk, met at the corner of Cass avenue and Second street last night and got into an altercation, which resulted in a fight. One man knocked the other down and plunged a knife through his forehead, breaking the blade and leaving part of it in the man's brain. When the police arrived the man died. The murderer escaped.

Two Stabbing Affrays in LaSalle, Ill.—A Boy's Head Cut Open for Whistling—A New Year's Frolic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—Samuel Quigley, a venerable and independent citizen of this city, and notorious for a spirit of litigation, was whistled out of court at Ottawa a few years ago, and he has ever since been peculiarly sensitive as regards being whistled at,—a fact of which mischievous boys often avail themselves to his annoyance. Last evening he was whistled at by a crowd of young men and boys as he was passing along the street carrying a cornstalk cutter. In his rage he assaulted the first one he could catch, inflicting a number of serious cuts upon his head, face and hands, the young man meantime protesting his innocence of the offense. Quigley went home, and an officer soon after went to arrest him, but found him armed with a musket, declaring that he would shoot the first man that offered to take him. The officer returned, and to-day Quigley could not be found. He killed a man by the name of Edgecomb, about twenty-five years ago, in the heat of passion, and is regarded as a dangerous man.

John Brennan, of this city, stabbed John Eagan in the back last evening, nearly or quite piercing the lower portion of the left lung. Brennan was arraigned to-day, and Egan being unable to appear in court, was put under $500 bonds to await the issue of the wounded man's injuries.

Sentenced for Rape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAGRANGE, Ind. Jan. 2.—John Thomas, a colored man, was to-day sentenced to seven years hard labor in the Penitentiary, for committing rape upon the person of Mrs. A. Nelson, a highly respectable lady of 70 years, last July, in the village of Hawpatch, this County.

Double Murder and Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—Thomas Cook, aged 28, stabbed his wife, aged 18, five times this afternoon, inflicting fatal wounds. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Rutledge, attempted to interfere, when Cook stabbed her in the back, and then cut his own throat. Mrs. Rutledge died in a few minutes, and Cook and wife, at the latest accounts, were in a sinking condition. The cutting was done with a pocket-knife. Cook was at the time under indictment for setting fire to his own house some time since. He was strongly suspected of setting fire to a house in which several negroes were burned to death. He alleges that his wife was unfaithful to him.

The Concord (N. H.) Savings Bank Defalcation.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—The Committee are still engaged in investigating the affairs of the National Savings Bank defalcation, which will be over $50,000.

Capital Sentence.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Stephen Hood, convicted of murder, was on Wednesday sentenced to be hanged April 25.

A House on Staten Island Robbed by Armed Men—The Servants Bound and Gagged—The Safe Blown Open with Gunpowder.

From the New York Evening Post, Dec. 31.

A robbery of most daring and extraordinary character was committed last night at the house of Mr. William K. Soutter, in West New Brighton, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Mr. Soutter is a wealthy banker, doing business at No. 53 William street, this city. His residence is on the main street in West New Brighton, not far from the road, and with other dwellings in the neighborhood. On the grounds, about 60 feet from his house, is a stable, with rooms in the second story for his coachman and groom.

About a week ago, Mr. Soutter, his wife, and daughter came to pass the Christmas holidays with some friends in this city. They left in their house three female servants and a man servant named Robert Armstrong, who is a young fellow about 20 years old.

As the coachman, Edward Jackson, and the groom, William Baldwin, slept in the stable, within call, the premises were supposed to be perfectly secure, although the house contained a large quantity of silver plate and other valuables. Mr. Soutter visited his place yesterday, but returned before evening.

At about 9 o'clock last evening, while Armstrong and two of the maid servants were sitting in the kitchen, the rear door of the house, which was unfastened, was suddenly thrown open, and a number of men entered the room.

In the fright and bewilderment occasioned by the subsequent proceedings, the servants could not be positive as to the exact number of the intruders, which is variously stated at from nine to twelve.

The men were all masked and armed. They seized young Armstrong and one of the women, taking them by the throat to prevent an outcry, and one pursued the other woman, named Margaret, who endeavored to escape from the house through the laundry window.

The latter was caught by the robber, who placed a pistol at her head, and threatened to shoot her if she uttered a scream or called for help.

Revolvers were also leveled against the other inmates of the house, including the third female servant, who had been asleep in an upper chamber, and came down when awakened by the disturbance below.

All were threatened with instant death if they made the slightest attempt to give an alarm.

The robbers then proceeded to bind and gag Armstrong and the other servants,—Margaret, Joanna, and Mary. A pair of steel handcuffs had been forced over Armstrong's wrists when they first entered.

The men took a table-cloth, which was in the room, tore it into strips, which they knotted together so as to form ropes.

With these they securely bound all their prisoners, pinioning their arms behind them, and tying them firmly to the backs of chairs.

Most of the robbers, while two or three kept watch outside, then began to ransack the house, breaking open the bureau drawers and taking out all the valuables which could be easily carried away.

They then began work on an iron safe in a front room, which contained a large quantity of solid silver plate.

They tried to force it open with tools which they had brought with them, and, failing in this, proceeded to blow it open with gunpowder, having covered it with cloths to deaden the noise.

They succeeded in opening and rifling the safe after three hours' work, packed up the silver and other valuables, and left the house at about midnight, having cautioned the servants with many threats to remain quiet as they were.

At about 6 o'clock this morning, Armstrong succeeded in freeing himself from the bonds which attached him to his chair, and went to the stable, where he roused the groom and coachman.

They were ignorant of all that had occurred, although the former had passed the house at about half-past 9 o'clock last evening.

Armstrong's handcuffs were then filed off, the other servants released, and word was sent to the police. There is no clew to the robbers.

A New Albany Man Fatally Shoots His Wife and Then Blows Out His Brains.

From the Louisville-Courier Journal, Jan. 1.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the residents of the lower part of New Albany were startled and shocked to learn that John B. Parker, a well-known carpenter, had shot his wife fatally and blown out his own brains. The house where Parker resided is a double tenement cottage, situated near the corner of Main and Lower Eighth streets. The house contains three rooms, the middle one being used as a bed-room, and in this room the terrible crime was committed. The body of Parker was found lying across the bed, with no clothing on but his drawers and socks. His legs were hanging down, nearly touching the floor; his right hand was lying loosely by his side, and his left hand was thrown across his breast. On his abdomen was lying a six-inch Colt's revolver with six chambers. From the appearance of the wound in his head, he had evidently placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball passing through the centre of his head and coming out at the top, scattering his brains out on the bed and wall. The wound presented a ghastly sight. Parker shot his wife in the centre of the left cheek, the ball passing out the opposite ear and lodging in the wall over the bed. She must have run out of the room immediately after she received the wound, for she was found lying in the yard in an unconscious condition a few moments after the reports of the pistol were heard. The wound received by Mrs. Parker is a frightful one, and it was the opinion of Dr. Clapp, who was immediately summoned, that it would prove fatal. We learned, however, last evening that the wounded woman was resting more easily, and there were some hopes for her recovery.

The cause for Parker's murderous act was jealousy of his wife, whom, it is said, he loved to distraction, and at the same time doubted her fidelity. On Tuesday it is stated that Mrs. Parker came over to this city with a stranger. Her husband, John Parker, missed his wife and commenced searching for her. Some one told him she had gone to Louisville. He went down to the New Albany depot of the Louisville train at 4 o'clock and asked Conductor Davis if he would stop at the switch long enough for him (Parker) to look through the train coming from this city. Mr. Davis told Parker that he would give him the time asked for. Parker was evidently uneasy, and asked Mr. Davis three times if he would wait for him, as he was "looking for somebody." Mr. Davis assured him again that he would wait. Parker came on up to the switch and looked through the cars, and not finding the person of whom he was in search, returned to New Albany. After he arrived there he immediately went to the ferry landing and stationed himself where he could observe all the passengers who should come off the boat. It is stated that while Parker was waiting at the ferry landing a man and a woman came over on the ferryboat and walked up the hill. Parker went up and accosted the party, and they stood on the bank and talked for several minutes. The woman was supposed to be the wife of Parker.

The man who was in her company was a stranger to our informant. Parker was evidently excited, but the other party appeared cool and collected. The three separated, and as Parker walked off he met a friend and remarked to him, "that is the couple I was looking for." It appears that Parker had once or twice made threats to end his life, and on Monday he repeated his threat to Mr. Hardy, a brother of his wife.

To a gentleman who called to see Mrs. Parker yesterday afternoon, she furnished the following account of what she knew of the tragedy: She stated that within the past six months her husband had treated her badly, though she made a fair face to the world. He was very angry at her for attending the masquerade ball Christmas night, though he willingly accompanied her there. Whenever they attended parties, balls, or public entertainments he would be sullen, cross, and jealous, and it was then that she was subject to spasms, caused by fright and fear of injury. She denies having any knowledge of the cause of his attempt to murder her, except that a little boy they had taken to rear had told false stories about her. Last night he told her he intended to kill her when asleep, but she thought he would not do it. This morning he awoke her and told her to "pray and prepare for death;" that he was going to shoot her and then kill himself, and then and there carried out his threats by shooting her. She then ran out of the side door, and upon reaching the corner of the kitchen, fell. She recovered herself and ran around the house, and again fell near the steps leading to the side door of Mr. McCutcheon's house, and recollects nothing more that happened for some time. She does not know anything of her husband's killing himself, except from what he said.

Both of the parties were born in New Albany, and are of good family connections. John B. Parker, the deceased, is a son of M. S. S. Parker, a well-known and respected grocer of New Albany. The deceased is 41 years of age, and at one time was employed on the New Albany & Chicago Railroad. He was said to be clever and social in his habits, and had many friends. Mrs. Parker is the daughter of Mr. John Hardy, a well-known butcher of New Albany. About ten years ago she was divorced from Mr. Lapp Armstrong, of Washington County, Ind., and married Parker about three years afterwards. They have no children.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

From the Kansas City Times, Dec. 1.

Information reached this city last evening from gentlemen who arrived from Fort Scott, which furnishes material for a brief illustration of Missouri justice as dealt out to outlaws when overtaken by a jury of their countrymen. On last Friday morning two armed ruffians rode up to the residence of a farmer named Lewellen, residing near Monegaw Springs, St. Clair County, and finding Mrs. Lewellen alone attending to some household duties, entered the house and inquired for her husband. The lady said her husband was not at home, but could be found out in the timber. The ruffians then seized upon her and attempted to outrage her person, and even threatened to blow the brains out of her infant child. The terrified woman, in her despair, made a frantic attempt to escape, but was seized and cut terribly with a knife, and after beating her in a shocking manner they left her for dead outside the door of her house. She was found by her husband several hours afterwards in a pitiable condition. Mr. Lewellen at once appealed to his neighbors, and several organized bodies of men were soon scattered over the country in pursuit of the ruffians. The ruffians were found skulking in the timber a few miles from Chalk Plains, where a short trial was had, Judge Lynch presiding. It is not definitely known whether the ruffians are quite dead, but it is considered very certain that they will not annoy the people of St. Clair County again.

A Fiendish Act.

Paola, Kan. (Jan. 1), Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

A cowardly fiend displaced a rail on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Road, near Lacygne, which resulted in the wrecking of the train, consisting of engine and eight cars, killing the fireman, and wounding the conductor, engineer, and brakeman.

REVOLT AT THE KANSAS INSANE ASYLUM.

The Employes Demand the Discharge of the Superintendent, and Twenty-four Leave in a Body.

From the Sumner County (Kan.) Press.

A few weeks since the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie removed the Superintendent, Dr. Jacobs, and appointed Dr. A. H. Knapp, of Ottawa, to fill the vacancy. Soon after his installation, Dr. Knapp inaugurated some rather radical changes, and thereby incurred the displeasure of certain of the employes of the institution. A spirit of dissatisfaction was engendered which grew in intensity, as the employes throughout the building became infected. The Board of Trustees met in regular session during the last week in December. The employes, headed by one Hopkins, Trustee of Osawatomie Township, preferred charges of a serious character against the Superintendent, and a long and tedious trial was entered into. None of the charges having been sustained by the evidence, the Doctor was fully exonerated. Meantime the spirit of insubordination had grown rapidly. On Wednesday, Dec. 3, the Board proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The employes protested against the election of Dr. Knapp. He was, however, elected almost unanimously. At 3 o'clock the Commissioners of State Institutions arrived, and another factor was added to the discordant elements. All kinds of stories were rife throughout the Asylum, and the patients caught the infection. At 4 o'clock the employes, having been informed of the action of the Trustees, made their appearance in a body, led by Hopkins, and demanded an immediate reconsideration of the election of Dr. Knapp.

The President of the Board, the venerable Dr. Wyman, of Topeka, addressed them in kind and conciliatory language, advising them to be considerate and reasonable in their proceedings. The Board refused to accede to their demands, and stood firmly by the Superintendent. At 5 o'clock the employes, numbering twenty-four persons, male and female, filed into the presence of the Board, and delivered their keys to the President. The greatest confusion now prevailed. One ward was left entirely without attendants. The situation was rendered more unpleasant by the approach of darkness and a fearful storm of snow and sleet that rattled against the panes and drowned the noise and confusion that raged within. The employes went out into the storm and left for their homes, some of which were miles away. Parties, mounted on fleet horses, galloped away to the little village of Osawatomie for aid, and the whole county was fairly aroused. Men were hurriedly brought in and placed in the most important positions, with orders not to leave their posts until relieved. An examination of the wards late in the evening revealed the unpleasant fact that a patient had escaped. No search was instituted, as no one could be spared, and during the long hours of the night the officers shuddered as they thought of the poor wanderer exposed to the pelting storm. The next day parties came in from the country and villages around, and the vacated places were filled and comparative quiet soon restored. The missing patient has not yet been heard from.

KANSAS.

Topeka Lawyers Have a Talk as to Who Shall Be Delahay's Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—A number of Topeka attorneys met here this morning to take action concerning the appointment of a successor to Judge Delahay. After some formal discussion the meeting adjourned to the 6th inst., when the Bar of the State will have a general meeting here to consider the matter.

Marrying His Grandmother.

From the Richmond Whig.

A marriage of rather a singular description took place in Greenbrier a short time since. A young man about 18 years of age, by the name of Zoph, married his grandmother, a lady nearly 40. By this coup de main he becomes his father's pa and his own grandfather, and thereby occupies a supremely independent and enviable position.

—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the gold discoveries reported by the previous mail are at a locality about 500 or 600 miles north of the diamond fields, whence they can be reached in seven or eight days. At present there seems to be no information sufficient to attract many explorers, but the fact of two nuggets having been found, one weighing sixteen and one-half ounces, and the other nearly twenty-three ounces, has led to the inference that the district may be very rich.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion at East Saginaw—A Child Killed and Two Persons Injured.

The Child Places a Lighted Match in a Can of Powder.

Details of the Recent Railroad Disasters in Ohio and Indiana.

Close of the Ville du Havre Investigation in London.

The Captain of the Loch Earn Acquitted of All Blame.

Terrible Explosion of Powder in East Saginaw, Mich.—A Child Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 2.—A terrible accident occurred last evening about 4:30 p. m. at Saginaw City. The grocery store occupied by George Alderton, on Perry street, Fourth Ward, was blown to pieces by the explosion of a can of powder. The building is a mass of ruins. A little girl, aged 4 years, the child of Mr. Alderton, was instantly killed. Mrs. Alderton was very badly burned, but will recover. A clerk named W. A. Williams was also severely injured. The cause of the accident is attributed to the little girl putting lighted matches in the powder-can, which had in it about ten pounds of powder. The building was occupied above as a dwelling, and was owned by George Gardner, and insured in the Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania, for $800. The building is a perfect wreck. The yard behind and the street in front is covered with debris. It is a most shocking sight. The building caught fire after the explosion, but the flames were almost immediately extinguished.

The Ville du Havre Investigation.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—During the investigation into the Ville du Havre disaster, yesterday, Mr. Waite, of New York, deposed that he was rescued by a French boat, which soon afterwards picked up Capt. Surmont. Waite further stated that the crew of the Loch Earn confounded the pilot of the Ville du Havre with Capt. Surmont; hence the statement as to the latter that his clothing was dry when he came on board the Loch Earn. The Court thanked Mr. Waite for making the explanation.

Capt. Robertson, of the Loch Earn, testified. He denied that the charges against Capt. Surmont emanated from him. He declared he was incapable of taking away such a brave man's character.

Application was made for an adjournment of proceedings until French witnesses could attend, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Butt on behalf of the officers of the Loch Earn, argued that the Ville du Havre was to blame, but the negligence on the steamer was probably due to the continuous watch kept for three previous foggy days. The Court unanimously decided that Capt. Robertson was blameless.

Train Ditched on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—An accident on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad yesterday, near LaCygne, Kan., ditched a freight train and killed the fireman, Pender, seriously injured the brakeman, Van Tassel, and slightly injured J. Callins, Esq. The accident was caused by the displacing of a rail by some murderous vandal. The people of LaCygne are much incensed, and would hang the guilty party if known.

Accident to an Ocean Steamship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamship Ethiopia, from Glasgow, while coming up the bay this morning, came in collision with the pilot-boat E. Williams, and was run ashore on Staten Island. She will have to discharge part of her cargo before she can be got off.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—The boiler at Wannemacher's distillery, on the Kinnikinnick River, near this city, exploded yesterday afternoon. The engineer was fatally scalded, and two others were scalded slightly. The damage to the distillery is $8,000.

Death from Hydrophobia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—James Redimond died at his house in Brooklyn, yesterday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a cat some six months ago.

Thirty Negroes Drowned.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Dec. 27.

From Capt. McAuley, who was proceeding down the river on Tuesday last, and who sent information of the two dead bodies lying in a boat, near Venus Point, to the Coroner, we learn that, while proceeding down the river, he observed a boat adrift. On going to the boat, in company with Capt. Bliss, they discovered two dead bodies lying in the bottom. One of the men had run his head partially into a small locker, and the other was covered with the sail. Both bodies were partly covered with water. Being unable to return to the city with the boat and dead bodies, Capt. McAuley hailed a passing canoe, which contained a negro man and boy, and asked them if they knew anything about the men in the boat. They replied that they did; that the boat contained over thirty persons, and that the only survivor was a colored man whom they had just left at their house. The negroes were then requested to take the boat in tow and bring her to the city, but they declined to go near it. Capts. McAuley and Bliss then made the boat fast in the marsh on the Carolina side, and sent word to the city by Capt. Daniels. The boat contained a trunk and a double-barreled gun only. The latter was taken on board the Belle, where it awaits an owner. The trunk was left in the boat. It is the opinion of Capt. McAuley that the boat was careened by the mast being broken in a squall when it fell over on the side. The boat being so densely packed, many of them undoubtedly fell out, while it is supposed others reached the marsh but were subsequently drowned by the incoming tide. The two dead negroes found had probably clung to the boat, and, being wet, evidently perished from cold during Monday night.

The Accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 1.

Last night, when the Cincinnati & Indianapolis train, on the C., H. & D. Road, due in Cincinnati at 10:30, was leaving Winton Place, on time, under Conductor John Barber, the Richmond & Chicago train, due in Cincinnati at 9:25, but an hour behind time, ran at nearly full speed into the Indianapolis or rear passenger-car of the Toledo train. The passenger and the baggage car ahead of it telescoped; the rear truck of the passenger-car fell into the cattle-guard at the upper end of the cemetery, and the train, with half the rear car resting on the trucks of the baggage-car, and its forward trucks thrown back into the middle, ran down to the bridge over the main avenue of Spring Grove Cemetery, before the train was stopped. Every car on the train was more or less smashed, while the rear end of the Indianapolis baggage-car, and the passenger-car attached, were totally wrecked. Their sides and floor formed a mass of huge and small splinters, which, with long iron stay-rods, bristled and projected in every direction; seats, stoves, passengers, and all movable things were piled into promiscuous confusion. The passengers raised themselves over the rubbish as they could, and crawled out of the whole knocked out of the rear end, and, with employes of the train, helped out the wounded men. The wonder is that the twenty or more passengers in the car were not all seriously wounded. As it is, with one or two exceptions, the injuries are all slight. Mr. G. A. Carnahan, Principal of the First Intermediate School, of this city, suffered a compound fracture of his right arm; Mr. J. W. Myer, of the firm of French & Myer, was painfully bruised in various parts of his body; Mr. French, his partner, was slightly cut in the hand and wrist; a lady in one of the cars forward was cut badly in the head by being thrown forward against a broken window; a number of other ladies were stunned and bruised, and the fireman of the Toledo-Indianapolis train was bruised by some means in the wrist.

William Moore, the engineer of the Chicago train, is reported to have jumped from his engine at the instant of the collision, and broke his leg. The fireman is reported hurt in his hand. The locomotive's smoke-stack, upper works, and pilot were knocked off, leaving the body in better condition than would naturally be expected. The baggage and two passenger-cars of the Chicago train were thrown together with such force that the platforms were all broken, the floors wrenched up from the sleepers, and most of the windows broken. Fortunately, no passengers were injured.

A passenger on the Indianapolis car, who saw the locomotive thundering down the road behind his train, ran forward and jumped off the front platform to safety on the ground.

A surgeon, who was a passenger on the train, dressed the wounds of the passengers. Conductor Barber removed the wounded to the locomotive, and carried them down to the city, while a wrecking engine steamed up to the scene to clear away the wreck and move the remainder of the passengers to the city.

A party of three or four ladies got on the train at Winton Place, on the rear platform of the car directly in front of the Indianapolis baggage. Before reaching the door, a boy who accompanied them to the station screamed out at the top of his voice, "Jump, jump; a train is running into you! Quick!" And the ladies jumped. If they had not done so they would either have been thrown from the platform by the collision, or have been seriously injured by the smashing of the platform.

A *Gazette* reporter who rode from Hamilton in the telescoped Indianapolis baggage-car, with the baggageman, first heard the indistinct screaming of one or two boys' voices, while the train was moving from Winton Place. Rising from his chair, the reporter heard a terrific crash behind him, and at the instant was thrown forward on his face, while stove, stovepipe, chair, firewood, and broken timber fell upon him and the baggageman, and the train shot forward with accelerated speed into the middle of the graveyard, where it stopped.

The Toledo train carries the mail, and stops, consequently, at every station. The Chicago train is an express, stopping at only the more important stations. As before stated, it was about an hour behind time last night, and started from Hamilton, under Conductor Farly, but a few minutes in rear of the Toledo train, and should have moved carefully all the way down to Cincinnati, so as not to crowd upon the time of the train ahead. The rear signal-light of red was hanging at the window of the forward train as usual, and was still burning after the collision took place. There was blundering or carelessness somewhere, and it ought to be worth investigating.

The Accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 1.

A frightful railroad accident happened last evening about 7 o'clock on the C., H. & I Road, and is sufficient to make one shudder with horror. The train due here at 8 o'clock p. m., when about a mile and a half this side of Brownsville, and a few miles below Connorsville, broke a wheel of the last coach. The train ran some distance in this condition, until it reached a trestle bridge, and when nearly across, the last car broke loose and fell over the bridge, a distance of 20 feet, and against the embankment, literally smashing the car into thousands of pieces. The rear brakeman rushed to his brakes as soon as he discovered the broken wheel, at the same time signaling to the engineer, who reversed the engine, but the speed was so great that it was impossible to check the train up before reaching the bridge. The brakeman, seeing that this was inevitable, jumped from the train, and so escaped injury. Mr. John Fisk, one of the injured passengers, was the first to extricate himself from the coach, but not without seriously cutting his arm with the glass of the window. A lady with her child, a boy of 4 or 5 years, whose name could not be learned, had come on board the train at Brownsville, and just taken her seat when the accident occurred. The child was killed outright. A gentleman by the name of John Lines was also killed outright, his body being horribly mutilated past recognition. Two other gentlemen passengers were injured, so seriously as to give no doubt but that death will ensue. The remains of the dead and those that were seriously injured were left at Connersville, where the utmost attention was in waiting. Mrs. Perry Little, who was cut and injured severely in the head, came through, and was taken to 239 South Delaware street. The forward coaches came through, and arrived here at half-past 11. Conductor Higby and the train men did all in their power to help the sufferers, and on the arrival here the conductor kindly offered to take all the injured passengers to a hotel and kindly cared for. Taken in all it was one of the most frightful accidents that has occurred in a long time, there being but one or two persons in the wrecked car that escaped without more or less injury. There were twenty or twenty-five in the coach at the time of the accident, and the dismay and confusion were indescribable. The coach turned upside down, and was completely demolished. Fortunately there was but little fire in the stove, and not sufficient to set the car on fire. A passenger who was on the train and among the injured, whose name is John Fisk, from Tippecanoe City, Ohio, states that he was on the lower side of the car when it commenced tipping. A man who was on the opposite side, fell on him and jammed him so hard against the side of the car as to bruise his chest. He also sustained other injuries on his left arm and forehead, which were properly attended to when he reached this city. Conductor Higby and the other employes have the thanks of the passengers and injured ones for their noble conduct in providing for their comfort and safety. The train was going at full speed, and everything seemed all right just before the accident. The night was just waning, and the moon shone forth beautifully from a clear sky, which the passengers had observed and were talking about when the crash came and they were precipitated twenty feet below.

The Intelligent Jury in Italy.

New York Times.

In Italy it has produced some remarkable results, and the Minister of Justice despairs of being able to retain it in the Italian courts for a long time to come. An Italian paper reports several recent cases which, if they were not well authenticated, would seem hardly credible. But there is no doubt of their truth. The Duchess of Vastogirardi, residing in Naples, lost some valuable diamonds. Suspicion fell upon her lady's maid, who was forthwith arrested and tried. The evidence was quite conclusive against the woman, but the jury acquitted her and blamed only the Duchess, who, they declared, ought not to have exposed her diamonds, which "had exercised such a terrible fascination on the poor maid that she had been driven to commit the theft by an irresistible force," and therefore was not guilty. This was not unlike the verdict delivered by a Welsh jury, who found a prisoner "not guilty," but accompanied the finding with a recommendation that the Judge should caution the prisoner not to yield to temptation again.

Ignorance or stupidity on the part of the Italian jurymen may have led to their decision: but, in another instance, the violent prejudice of the people is ludicrously displayed. A man fired a gun at random into a church, and hit the leg of a gentleman who was kneeling at his devotions. The offender was brought to trial, but the jury decided that if the gentleman had not been at church his leg would not have been in the way of the bullet. The fault, therefore, was not with the man who fired the gun and who was acquitted accordingly, but it was with the man who yielded to a bigoted superstition and went to the place where the shot happened to reach him. Another case will be well appreciated by some of our Tammany friends, who ought to begin to consider very seriously whether a removal to Italy would not be advantageous. A tax-collector at Naples absconded with some public money, amounting to about a million francs. He was caught, brought back, and tried; but the jury acquitted him because the money he had stolen was the people's money, and as he was one of the people he was part owner of that money; and of course it would be monstrous to convict a man of stealing what is his own. It may seem strange that such an ingenious argument has never occurred to the legal defenders of some of our own public thieves, but they are very welcome to the suggestion. It is at least as good an argument as many that have been urged.

An Unpleasantness Between Gov. Hendricks and the Mayor of Indianapolis.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 31.

About noon yesterday, Mayor Mitchel called upon Gov. Hendricks to consult with reference to the situation. Just what led to the difficulty we suppose will never be positively known, but it is stated that the Governor was fearful that the Mayor was trying to detract from his reputation as the great peace Governor, as evidenced by his actions during the continuance of the strike. At any rate, the two great men became very much heated in their conversation, and the Governor finally said that the Mayor had proved himself unequal to the emergency during the past few days, and said he should have utterly exhausted his powers as chief executive of the city to preserve the peace before even allowing interference from the county or State officials. To this compliment the Mayor rejoined that the insult would never be forgotten, and he would as well remember its author. The interview here closed, but during the afternoon the Police Board called upon the Governor and acquainted him with the fact that the Mayor had done a great deal privately towards preserving the peace, but had not publicly appeared and denounced the riotous demonstration.

FIRES.

Burning of Bradbury's Piano Factory in New York City.

Destruction of the Opera-House at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Minor Fires Occurring Yesterday.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Bradbury's piano-manufactory and show-rooms, with W. H. Seymour & Sons' silk hat manufactory, at Grand and Crosby streets, were burned early this morning. The loss is $100,000.

In Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Loss, $80,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 2.—Framenthal's Opera House was burned last night. The loss is $80,000; insurance, $30,000.

When the fire was discovered a very large audience was in the Opera House, and many people narrowly escaped suffocation, so dense was the smoke and so difficult the exit. Of the total loss of $85,000, Mrs. Langfield, who kept the millinery store on the first floor, estimates her loss at $25,000; insurance, $20,000. Framenthal, whose loss is $60,000, had an insurance of only $10,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in Lynn's restaurant in the basement.

In Upper Big Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UPPER BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 2.—Early this morning, fire was discovered in the building owned by Bronson, Stickney & Co. The building was very large, and occupied by grocery and dry goods stores, the Exchange Bank, and a millinery store. The upper floor was devoted to offices. The building was entirely destroyed and the goods contained in it damaged to a very great extent. The loss on the building is about $10,000, and on the contents about $5,000—all covered by insurance. The fire originated from coals dropping from a stove which had no zinc under it.

At Paris, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Glenn House *Appeal* newspaper office and several stores and shops in Paris, Monroe County, Mo., were burned on Wednesday morning. Loss heavy, but amount not reported.

At Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—A fire near the Union Depot, in this city, destroyed six wooden houses. Loss about $12,000.

In Chicago.

The alarm of fire from Box 71 at 6 o'clock New Year's Day was caused by fire breaking out in the basement of the two-story frame dwelling, No. 1162 Indiana avenue, owned and occupied by L. A. Hartleman. The loss on building and furniture was about $600; fully insured in the Globe and Allemania Companies. Cause of fire not known.

Cranberries in Burnett County, Wis.

From the Oshkosh Northwestern.

Mr. A. N. Bugbee has just returned from the cranberry marshes of Burnett County, and hands us the Polk County *Press*, from which we take the following description of the cranberry lands, in which so many Oshkosh people are interested.

Mr. Bugbee is an old resident of Oshkosh, has lived for a long time near the large cranberry marshes in Green Lake County. After looking around for a short time, he returned to Oshkosh and formed companies with ample capital, and, late in the fall of 1872, returned to Burnett County. The companies formed to operate in Burnett County, are Tilton, Russell, Badger & Bartlett; Irving, Morgan & Stevenson; Clark, Forbes, Griffin & Roberts; Tilton, Badger & Bugbee, and Mr. Gill. These gentlemen are all residents of Oshkosh. They have bought from the State, altogether, 6,000 acres in Burnett County, at 75 cents per acre. Mr. Bugbee is of the opinion that there is at least 15,000 acres of cranberry marsh in Township 39, Ranges 17 and 18, in Burnett County.

After purchasing land they commenced to ditch it, and during the season just closed have dug ten miles of ditch, six feet wide, and one foot deep. Next year they will dig the ditch another foot in depth, making it two feet deep. They have erected about one mile of small sod-dams, with three-feet head, to flow the marshes with water, as care must be taken not to dam too suddenly and put on too much water at one time.

During the year 1872 about 40,000 barrels were shipped from the Berlin marshes in Green Lake County. These gentlemen have picked about 6,000 bushels from the Burnett County marshes during the past season, cleaned and packed them at Grantsburg, and hauled them to Rush City, Minn., and shipped them via the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. The Burnett marshes are located six miles north of Grantsburg and three miles from Clam River. The berries are worth from $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel on the marsh, and are shipped to St. Louis and Chicago, bringing $5 per bushel there.

On the Berlin marshes about one-third of a crop was gathered this year, while on the Burnett marshes a good crop was gathered.

Some of these gentlemen contemplate moving to Burnett County to live. R. E. Doty will build two buildings during the winter; they will be 80x20, 1½ stories high, and are to be used for store-houses. Three other buildings, 50x25, 1½ stories high, will be built and used as sleeping-houses for the pickers, 500 of whom will be employed another year during picking time, at $1.50 per day and board.

These parties contemplate building a steam saw-mill and cooper-shop to get lumber and manufacture barrels. They have already invested about $25,000. In the townships adjoining there is estimated to be at least 12,000 acres of cranberry marsh. A new road is to be opened to Pine City, a distance of four miles to the St. Croix River and ten miles from the St. Croix River to Pine City. From a recent issue of the Pine City *News* we learn that the road is completed.

The Burnett County berries took the first premium at the Northern State Fair, held at Oshkosh last fall. We are informed that they are very much like the Cape Cod berry.

The Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The St. Petersburg journals, says the London *Daily Standard*, states that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia has been fixed for the 20th of January. The marriage, according to the rite of the Church of England, appears to create certain difficulties. In the Greek Church marriages take place in the evening; in the Church of England during the day between certain prescribed hours. Hitherto the marriage ceremony of a Russian Grand Duchess with a Protestant Prince according to the Greek rite has always been followed by that according to the Protestant rite in one of the saloons of the Winter Palace, but a marriage according to the rite of the English Church, must be performed, in a church, chapel, or other building specially licensed. Our informant states that nothing has transpired as yet about the manner in which these difficulties are to be solved. Arrangements for the reception of the High Priests, who will be present at the marriage, continue to be made. For the bridegroom, his brother, Prince Arthur, the German Crown Prince and his consort, the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and of Cambridge, and for Prince Alexander of Hesse, apartments have been prepared at the Winter Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales will reside with the Grand Duke Czarowitch at the Anitschkine Palace.

MARRIAGES.

McGREW—CARROLL—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Christ Episcopal Church, Glendale, by the Rev. H. C. Young, William Wilson McGrew and Clara D. Carroll.

LOWE—TEMPLETON—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, at 73 South Robey street, Mr. Perley Lowe and Miss Eliza Templeton.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

WALLER—FURLONG—At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 31, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, Mr. Fred. W. Waller, Jr., and Miss Clara J. Furlong.

EMORY—CRANDALL—At the residence of the bride, at Oak Park, by the Rev. T. R. Strowbridge, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, John Emory and Miss Emma F Crandall, all of Oak Park.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

DEATHS.

LYNCH—At 120 Arnold street, Mary A., wife of Timothy M. Lynch.

Funeral on Sunday at 9½ o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Brockville, Canada, papers please copy.

HOWLAND—At Terre Coupee, Ind., Jan. 2, 1874, Mrs. Florence C. R., wife of Walter M. Howland, of this city, and only child of the Hon. John Reynolds, of Terre Coupee.

WEINAND—On Dec. 31, at his residence, No. 45 Harmon court, Nicholas Weinand, aged 61 years 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral from house, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

PRIM—On the 1st inst., of inflammation of the brain, Sarah, daughter of Martin and Maria Prim, aged 5 years.

Funeral from the home of her parents on Murray street, near Twenty-sixth, on Saturday at 10 a. m.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Regular Auction Sales, Wednesday and Saturday.

FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

Special attention given to outside sales.

RETURNS MADE 36 HOURS AFTER SALE.

Consignments solicited.

1874.

Regular Saturday Sale

THIS DAY, Jan. 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

AT AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

And General Merchandise.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Desire to say to their patrons that no change will be made in their location, for they have now the LARGEST AND BEST-APPOINTED AUCTION HOUSE IN AMERICA, and our arrangements for largely-increased lines of goods from the best manufacturers and importers of the country is assured.

We shall offer by catalogue, every week, as follows:

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., Tuesdays, 2d floor.

BUGGIES, HARNESS, AND ROBES Tuesdays, 1st floor.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Wednesdays, 3d floor.

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, &c., Thursdays, 2d floor.

NEW FURNITURE, finished and in white, Thursdays, 1st floor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS and CROCKERY, Saturdays, 1st floor.

Cash advances made, of any amount, when ever desired.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of Household Furniture.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber sets, Wardrobes, Marble Top Sideboards, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Mirrors, and Stoves. Also a chattel mortgage sale of household furniture.

14 crates W. G. English crockery at 11 o'clock. Buggies and Harnesses. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock,

Clothing, Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Underwear, &c., &c.; invoices of Flowers, Feathers, Knit Goods, &c.; full line of Fur Goods, in Muffs, Caps, and Collars; also, Government Clothing, Cocoa Mattings, White Wool Blankets, Gray Wool Blankets, Steel Shovels, Bed Comforters, Cigars, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

Carriages, Harness, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, Rubbers, Glove Gauntlets, &c.,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 9½ o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

"EXCELSIOR."

REMOVAL OF Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, TO NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Clark and Dearborn.)

CHICAGO, Jan., 1874.

We desire to inform our Friends, Patrons, and the Public that we have leased, for a term of years, the new and handsome Four-Story Marble-Front Building, No. 108 Madison-st. As many have been led to believe that we were about to retire from business, we shall only say that we will continue to conduct the Auction Business, in all its branches, as usual.

This location is conceded to be the most central and desirable in the city.

Our Next Regular Saturday Sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS Will be held on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874, at 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE. EFFECTS OF THE FRANKLIN BANK, Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., Saturday Morning, Jan. 3, 1874.

One large Bankers' Safe, cost $3,000.
One splendid Bank Counter and Railing.
One Wardrobe.
Six Chairs, two Office Desks.
Gas Fixtures, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.

Sold by order of J. D. Harvey, Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF A TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock. The entire Machinery and stock of Tobacco in manufactory at 153 MICHIGAN-AV.

One Steam Boiler, Tubes, &c.
One Steam Engine, 30 horse-power.
One Steam Pump, Shafting, Pulleys, Drums, &c.
One large Platform Scale, 30 cwt.
One large Platform Scale, 20 cwt.
Two large Platform Scales, 5 cwt. each.
One large Herring's Safe.
One large Safe.
Counter Scales, Stoves, Clocks, Gas Fixtures, Copy Press, Desks, Office Furniture, &c., &c., &c.
Two Horses, Express Wagons, and Trucks.
Also, a large lot of Snuff, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Paper, Pails, Tobacco Boxes, &c., &c., &c.

Sold by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Saturday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, We shall offer an unusually LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., composed largely of SECOND-HAND GOODS from a first-class house; also a large stock of ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, which must be sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE. 50 Rich Chromos in Gold Frames will also be sold in this sale, together with a large assortment of sundry merchandise. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 10 A. M. FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, &c., at Auction. Also, contents of a Real Estate Office; Desks, Carpet, Matting, Stove, Gas Fixtures, Maps, Chairs, Safe, &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m. As we have a STORE FULL of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., We are COMPELLED to clear out to-day, to make room for our Wednesday's sale. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

LOOK HERE! Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Ale Boxes, and Show Cases, new and second-hand, at P. & J. Casey's, 41 & 43 Fifth-av.